THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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The Two Roses.

Two roses once in my garden grew:
The one was brilliant and rich of hue;
Proud of her beauty and perfume rare,
She spread her sweets to each passing air.
The other, timid and chaste of mind,
Shrank from the kiss of the fickle wind,
Proud in the pride of her virtue meek,
She veiled the blush on her modest cheek.

Dazed with the glare of her gaudy bloom,
Drunk with the breath of her rich perfume,
I tended the one with ceaseless care,
I marked the growth of each beauty rare,
And dreamed that all on some future day
Would own the power of her peerless sway

At length my flower, that I loved the best,
I sought to take and wear on my breast,
That won from her parent stem to part,
She might rest awhile on my loving heart
But flown was lure of her witching spell,
As fluttering to earth her petals fell,
Her heart was rotten and dead at the core—
And I knew that my foolish dream was o'er

I saw how poor the full blown blaze
That had charm[ed] [my] senses and won my praise,
And I thought [of] the mild flower
Which had pined unheeded for cooling shower,
But drought unslaked had her life spring dried,
So, fading and faded, she drooped and died

I saw too now, with awakening eyes,
How near I had been to my longed for prize,
One half of the care I had spent in vain—
Care that had brought me but grief and pain—
If spent on the rose that had pined away,
Would have reared a flower so chastely gay,
That the joy of its countless charms untold
My care had repaid a thousandfold.

Ah! how often in the toil and strife,
The chances and changes which we call life,
By slight and neglect in time of need
We will kill the flower and we wear the weed,
Then we see it, and know too late,
We blame not ourselves but curse our fate,
For no solace have we on which to lean,
When we know what we long for might have been

—Chambers Journal

Jenny Lind and Daniel Webster

"Is Jenny Lind poor?

"Not a bit of it. The reports to that effect in the newspapers were the grossest slanders—all that story, you remember, about her husband's being a spendthrift and making way with her money He sued one of the publishers, and proved in court that Jenny is worth $2,000,000. She made $1,000,000 in America, and Mr Goldschmidt invested it so successfully that it has doubled itself. He is a real nice, quiet little fellow, a Jew—though he became a Christian when he married her—and three or four years younger than she I saw her only a year ago. She is well and happy She has a grown-up son and daughter Sir Julius Benedict, the composer, Jenny's old teacher, told me that the daughter would have been as great a singer as her mother was if she hadn't been rich. As for the son, he knows that Jenny is rich. He likes to spend money, and Jenny likes to have him

"You can't imagine what a triumph the tour of Jenny Lind in this country was. It was an incessant ovation Old Daniel Webster, whenever he heard her sing the Swiss echo song, would rise in the audience as soon as she had finished, and make three profound bows. He did it in Castle Garden, in Providence, in Boston, in Washington. She always expected it, and she always received it. [I] introduced him to her one day in the Revere House, in Boston He wore a buff vest and velvet collar, and had his hair brushed up off his forehead He talked sound sense to her, with dignity and stately courtesy. [I] remember the old fellow telling her in his most impressive and senatorial manner that 'America is the best country in the world, madam, for persons who do not indulge in intoxicating beverages.' He had just been 'wetting his whistle' in the barroom After he had gone Jenny jumped up, walked the floor excitedly, clasped her hands, and with indescribable earnestness and prettiness exclaimed 'Oh, Mr. Barnum, that is a man! that is a man, Mr. Barnum, I never saw a man before,' observations which she repeated several times in succession. —*Interview with Barnum.*

The new "Harper's Library of American Fiction" will at once attract attention by its outward appearance, a unique cover having been designed by Mr E. A. Abbey. The design occupies both sides of the cover, and presents, in brown figure on yellow ground, a suggestion of the width of country from which the materials are to be drawn. The corn of the West, the pumpkin of New England, the cotton plant of the South Atlantic, and the rice-plant of the Gulf States do symbolic duty for their respective sections, while the title of the novel is set upon this design in a square of purplish tint which harmonizes with the brown surrounding it. The first books in this series, "Esther Pennefather," by Alice Perry, a lady of this city, who makes with it her debut in authorship, and "Justine's Lovers," by an anonymous writer, will be ready this week. Among others in press are "Miriam's Heritage," by Alma Calder, "Mag," "Colonel Dunwoodie, Millionaire," "Kilrogan Cottage," by Matilda Despard," "Blush Roses," by Clare Frances Morse, and "Old Ship Ware-house," by Mary A. Denison, written long before the latter lady became famous (or infamous) as the author of "That Husband of Mine." The number of new authors already brought forward in this series is something surprising, and the number of manuscripts its announcement has called forth is still more remarkable. The series, it should be added, will be in octavo, at from 50 to 75 cents, according to size.

It is told of Spurgeon that it is his habit to shut himself up on Saturdays, and that one Saturday a man called and insisted on seeing him "Tell him," said the visitor to his servant, "that a servant of the Lord wishes to see him." The message was delivered, and the following answer returned "Tell him I'm that I am engaged with his Master."

Why Gold Changes Color.

It is well known that the human body contains humors and acids, similar in action to, and having a like tendency towards baser metals, as nitric and sulphuric acids have, namely, to tarnish or dissolve them, varying in quantity in different persons; of this theory we have abundant proof in the effects which the wearing of jewelry produces on different persons. Thousands wear continually, without ill effect, the cheaper class of jewelry with brass ear wires, while if others wore the same article for a few days they would be troubled with sore ears, or, in other words, the acids contained in the system would so act on the brass as to produce ill results. Instances have occurred in which articles of jewelry, of any grade below eighteen carat, have been tarnished in a few days, merely from the above named cause. True, these instances are not very frequent, nevertheless it is as well to know them, and they are sufficient to prove that it is not in every case the fault of the goods not wearing well—as it is generally called—but the result of the particular constitution by which they are worn.—*Jeweller.*

Garibaldi's Home.

Garibaldi's home at Caprera is the simplest of habitations, and the life he leads therein is as simple He has but few attendants, and it is told that guests are required to make their own beds. The General's days are uneventful. He rises in the morning at 4 o'clock, and without taking anything to eat goes off to look after some pets who inhabit the border and surface of a small pond not far from the house—a flock of geese He feeds them, and then, having gone back to the house to get his cup of black coffee, he sets to work in his fields until about an hour before midday, when he returns home and looks over and signs letters which Bassi, his secretary, has written, according to his instructions. Some twelve or thirteen years ago he used to employ this hour before dinner in teaching a little shepherd-lad named Luca Spano The boy was little more than a cretin; but by dint of steady, quiet perseverance and kindness, Garibaldi succeeded in making something of him. He had learned to read well, write a good hand, and was progressing well when, on the 24th of July, 1866, he fell by the General's side, fighting like a hero, at Monte Suello, in the Tyrol Of this brave death, and other incidents connected with his adventurous life, the General freely discourses as he sits at the head of the board, his son Menotti and his friends on the one side and the other, and the servants "below the salt Dinner at Caprera is always a simple meal. minestra, i. e. soup with Italian paste or vegetables in it, followed by two dishes at the most, and no wine on the table. At the end of about an hour the general leaves the table, and going to his room, throws himself dressed, upon the bed, sleeps for awhile, and then reads the papers or any book he is interested in. At four o'clock he goes back to his work in the fields until six or half past six, when he returns home again to sup. After supper he returns to his room, never neglects to write a page in his journal and note the meteorological changes of the day, and is generally in bed at the time when a great part of the world are beginning to turn night into day.

George William Curtis at the Unitarian Convention in Boston.

The rumor that Curtis was to be present brought out a great many ladies whom the storm would have otherwise housed. But no woman will miss George William, of "Easy Chair" fame, if she can help it. Some one present, in reviewing this group afterwards, asked the question—or rather considered it—as to which of the illustrious four of this group was of the most importance, or wielded the most influence in the world at the present time. The general conclusion was that Mr. Curtis was this most important person, in consideration of his wide field in Harper's Weekly, and his high stand always from that position in the politics of the country. One different voice declared for Mr. Frothingham. The reasons given were not inapt. Mr Frothingham, it was declared, though not before the public as a magazinist, or a newspaper writer, or as a popular lecturer, was yearly drawing to him the best minds of New York as listeners at his Sunday discourses. By best minds was meant the active, alive, well-balanced minds who are eventually the balance power of any community. His printed sermons, too, were going hither and thither, east and west, and were productive of the same results of liberal culture, which is the root of all real power. But, not to enter further into this discussion now, let us go to Music hall when Mr. Curtis goes, and note his effect upon his audience, and take away with us some of the good things he says. Somebody has said that it is worth more than most speakers' whole lectures to hear Curtis say, as he looks about upon the audience, "Ladies and gentlemen." Being the presiding officer of the occasion, the audience at Music hall had the full benefit of this mellifluous sentence in the opening of his address without other distraction or formula. Most people, suppose, know that Mr. Curtis has for the last two or three years been in the habit of reading a sermon from the unoccupied pulpit of the Unitarian church at New Brighton, Staten Island, where he lives. He alluded to this very happily in the opening of his remarks, saying that, as he looked about him from the platform upon which he stood, he hardly knew whether he stood there in his clerical or lay capacity.

"But suppose," he said, "that on an occasion that is to bring in social reunion, the pulpits and the pews, it is thought desirable to put in this place the only man, possibly, in the whole hall who belongs to neither, and so, if you will take the question as a piece of ecclesiastical evolution simply—the last link on the way from the pews to the pulpit—it would probably be a solution."—*Correspondence Chicago Tribune.*

EDISON'S [illegible]

A great invention [illegible]

While a Graphic representative was conversing with Mr. Thomas Edison, recently, a rather wild looking young gentleman entered the room and nervously inquired for the great inventor. He was a youth with bulging forehead and plentiful crop of hair brushed back with his fingers.

"Well, Mr. Edison, I have been looking for you everywhere," he began, "and I want to tell you not to stop with physical inventions. Your mission, sir, is to do something far more important than to effect merely mechanical improvements. Your destiny will not be complete until you have applied chemistry to the amelioration of the condition of man himself. In human physiology and psychology you are yet to win your highest triumphs. Do not, I beg of you, be content with inspired grindstones. Here," said he, smiting his breast, "this wonderful mechanism it is your mission to play upon as Ole Bull plays upon the violin?"

"Well," said Mr. Edison, with an amused smile, "I do not see what you are driving at. What can I do for you?"

"You are aware, Mr. Edison," recommenced the hairy youth, "that one-third of our whole life is blotted out by sleep. What I want is that you shall utilize sleep. Science has destroyed the old conception of immortality so dear to millions. If there is anything in the doctrine of evolution and the discoveries of Darwin, Tyndall and Huxley and their confreres, it is that the animal organism composing the human body disintegrates at death, and that there is no conscious life except this one. There is an immortality of the material of which his body is composed and the forces to which we give birth live on forever. We live in our children, in our work and in our influence. But this is sentimental and unsatisfactory to the selfish man."

"Well, well," said Mr. Edison, "what are you driving at my dear fellow? I do not get the clue."

"Just this," remarked the enthusiastic theorist, putting his fingers in the arm-holes of his vest and leaning against the door, "I want you to invent an ingredient—a chemical compound—which will give me conscious life in my sleep—in other words, give me dreams which I can recall next day. These dreams must be invariably pleasant."

"You think that easible?" said Mr. Edison, leaning forward and putting his hand to his ear, as he is in the habit of doing when persons with whom he is talking do not understand that he is partially deaf.

"Well, Mr. Edison, I presume you have read the narratives which go to prove that time and space have nothing to do with sleep—the experiences of Coleridge, De Quincy and Fitz Hugh Ludlow which show that you may dream a thousand years in half a second."

"Yes," said Mr. Edison, "that is true. I remember once lying from the sofa while asleep, and in the interval between the sofa and the floor the time was so prolonged and my consciousness so vivid, that when I sat down to write it out afterwards I filled fifteen pages of foolscap with the narrative and then did not get half through. Yes, I know that it is a matter of fact that dreams are not controlled by time or space, but what of that?"

"I see you catch my idea!" exclaimed the enthusiast eagerly. "You remember the story of the man who dipped his head in the magic basin of water in Egypt? Between the moment of immersion and the next moment of withdrawal of his head seven years had passed; he dreamed he was raised to the throne as a sultan, was married and had a large family, and was finally the victim of an intrigue, was tried, dethroned and beheaded."

"Well, well," said Edison, somewhat impatiently, "come to the point. What are you going to make of all this?"

"Well, Mr. Edison, we know, do we not, that opium gives conscious dreams of amazing vividness which are pleasurable with[?] hasheesh or Indian hemp has the same effect. Tobacco users relate a kindred experience. Alcoholic stimulants excite the brain in a different way. The various anaesthetics all have different properties and all act directly upon the nervous centres. Now, as our physical and mental qualities are controllable by these drugs, stimulants, anaesthetics and narcotics, I call upon you to make some combination of these elements that will be neither opium nor alcohol, but will have the properties of both, dominating our sleeping hours, so that when we lie down it will be to an eternity of pleasant dreams! Thus science, which has taken from us the blessed hope of a life hereafter, may make some recompense by giving us millions of years of endless delights during the time in which our conscious life is now a most wholly obliterated."

"You have an idea," said Mr. Edison, with an expression of increased interest, "which, if it could be realized—well there's no use speculating about the results. Go at it and think it out. Experiment. See what you can do. Only, young man," and the inventor shook his finger cautiously on the founder of the fountain of ideas, "if your enthusiasm leads you to its present point, and if your experiments are made on yourself, it would, perhaps, be well to have some medical friend, with a stomach pump, looking at you every minute. You might overdose yourself, you know."

The long-haired person put on his hat thoughtfully and went out without saying a word.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Col. Wellesley is just now the best abused young scion of nobility in England. He has been appointed, first secretary to the British embassy in Vienna, having been sprung over the heads of "ninety excellent young diplomatic servants of the crown, who have served in every part of the world."

The Canadian Cattle Trade With England.

The shipment of live cattle to Great Britain this summer promises to be a very important item in the Canadian list of exports, and, to meet the growing requirements of the trade, the various lines of steamers are improving their arrangements for the comfort and safety of the animals on the voyage. Among the improvements may be mentioned a new condenser for supplying fresh water to the cattle. The apparatus is placed on the bridge and is capable of supplying about 4,000 gallons per diem; the steam, as it is condensed and becomes water, is conducted into large iron tanks placed amidships on the deck of the vessel, one on either side, and attached to these is a hose through which the supply is drawn, thus doing away with a vast amount of carrying of water to and fro in buckets, causing a saving of labor, consequently reducing the number of attendants needed and diminishing to some extent the cost of transportation.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

Art and Moral Purpose.

It has always been a somewhat dangerous expedient to use art for a directly moral purpose, or, indeed, to use it as an exponent of anything but itself. Even in the two arts which lie most closely akin—music and poetry—it is not to be attempted except at some slight sacrifice, and violence done to one or the other. The marriage of music to immortal verse was after all the dream of a poet—the idea union of that "orb of song, the divine Milton"—a marriage made in heaven, rather than any alliance capable of being successfully consummated and ratified on earth. There are words in our poetical anthology which refuse to set themselves to music except, indeed, to the native rythm which belongs to a beautiful speech by reason of their very loftiness and grandeur—passages so profound and impressive that, like the names of God, are hardly to be uttered in other attitude than that of worship, and not to be felt in their fullness except by ourselves alone. In the latter half of the sixteenth century—that great spring-tide of English poetry—"Marlowe's mighty line" only became possible through the poet's determination to discard what he called—

"The jigging veins of rhyming mother wits,
And such conceits as clownage keeps in pay."

all the beggarly elements, that is to say, of the elder drama, the vulgar accessories, and jingling couplets with which his predecessors had so tickled the ears of the groundlings. The deliberate adoption also of the new method by Shakespeare who evidently profited by Marlowe's example proved beyond a doubt, that even the modified music of rhyme could be safely dispensed with, and was no longer necessary to the very loftiest poetical expression. Music, on the other hand, has also her sacred groves, and her rapturous moments into which words may not and cannot enter, those sublime soliloquies, for example, of Beethoven, that master-magician, upon whose great sound-wave words perish and melt like snow that falls upon the sea. The soul of the hearer, under such a mighty spell as his, mounts into a region where the methods of language are superseded. He confers not with flesh and blood. A messenger has reached him with authentic tidings of invisible things, before whom the world and its wordy doctrine stands dumb. With him who saw the heavens open and the angels ascending and descending, things of sense and time are consumed and swallowed up in the eternal chasm, as through the open gates he hears the far-off echo of a song which sings to him

—"of what the world will be
When the years have died away."

—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Forty years ago Sir Walter Scott was honored with the Abbotsford edition of the Waverly Novels. It is now proposed by Thackeray's English publishers, Smith, Elder & Co., to do similar honor to the author of "Vanity Fair," and to begin with this work the publication of an *edition de luxe,* which shall be limited to 1,000 copies, and shall give the friends of Dickens whatever help printing and art can render or the worthy illustration of his novels. This is an undertaking of considerable magnitude, and is a great event in the literary world. It will make twenty-four volumes, each of which will cost £3. The issue will begin next October, and two volumes will be brought out each consecutive month until the whole series is completed. The size will be large 8vo., the wood cuts and vignettes will be all printed on real China paper, and mounted on the letter-press of the book, the steel and copper plates will also be printed on China paper, and mounted on plate paper made expressly for the work. No pains will be spared by the publisher and artists to make this a magnificent edition, and the type will be distributed after each sheet is printed. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, have been authorized to receive subscriptions for it in this country.

Lord Salisbury has been a close observer of journalism. In a recent address he said: "To enter a journalistic career requires no capital, it requires comparatively little training; it has but one requirement, brains, but that it requires in a very large degree. But there are no vested interests to sustain it. There is no organized profession to reward it. The work must be done well at the greatest cost of mental and physical power, and the moment these qualities decline the capacity to earn money is gone. The rewards of the profession are great; the power which it exercises is wonderful, but the calamities to which it is liable are exceptional. I know nothing more distressing than to read, as one sometimes does, that a man whose genius, originality, wit and humor have fascinated the world, and who has carried on the battle of life by the exercise of these qualities against increasing disease and fear of destitution for his family, has succumbed under the labor at last."

Voltaire Parisianizing Lausanne.

He made hearty acquaintance with the elite citizens of Lausanne and with the Bernese gentry, who were then masters of the Canton de Vaud. He kept open doors and a luxurious table. His facile French manners were irresistable even to the solid magistrates. His mansion became the resort of the grave and the gay and though now above sixty years old, he was the gayest of the gay. His uncontrollable humor kept up a vivid sensation from Lausanne to Berne on the one hand, and to Geneva on the other—such a sensation as fairly bewildered and bewitched the hitherto sober, cultivated Swiss circles As the best means of their emancipation, he attempted theatrical entertainments, and extemporized a theater in his own house. He was surrounded, says Gabere, with a numerous circle of men of talents and women of intelligence, and soon had them playing his most recent dramatic creations, to the astonishment of themselves and the whole canton *Adelaide du Guesclin, L'Enfant prodigue,* and *Zaire* were triumphant. He called these dramas "my birds of Lake Leman." The theatre had hitherto been a foreign profanity, inadmissible in the Protestant cantons. It had the charm of novelty, and the Vaudois nobles, women as well as men, gave themselves enthusiastically to the study of their roles, as assigned by Voltaire. He was astonished at their aptness in the histrionic art. "Your Parisian actors," he wrote, "are ice compared with these. All the company play with ardor. We have a beautiful theater, an assembly which melts into tears Visitors run to us from thirty leagues around; and this beautiful country has become the asylum of the arts, of the pleasures, and of taste. The actors form themselves, they are fruits which the Alps and Jura never before bore Cæsar foresaw not, when he came to ravage this little corner of the world, that there would be one day here more spirit than at Rome."

For a time he seemed to carry everything before him It appeared quite possible for him to "Parisianize" Lausanne, but while his humor generally charmed, his sarcasms hurt, and he could forego no opportunity of satirizing his best friends. He was on the best terms with the Bernese rulers, but most of these honest functionaries had no great claims to culture, and their officious friendship afforded him irresistible opportunities of ridicule. "Ah, why the deuce, Monsieur Voltaire, said one of them to him, "are you all the time making so many verses? For what good, I pray you? All this leads to nothing. With your talent, you could soon become something in this country. Behold me. I am a bailiff!" Voltaire kept his table, with sometimes fifty convives at it, roaring with this and similar stories, for however poor the story, he could give it overwhelming effect by his fantastic humor. The grave men of Lausanne soon became shy of him, and the gay ones began to look askance at him and at one another, for who could tell who might be next flayed alive by the unconquerable satirist? Haller—"the grand Haller—the commanding Swiss intellect of the day, seemed alone to hold him in check. Voltaire respected the genius of this eminent savant, and coveted his favorable opinion. Haller heard *Zaire,* and gave to an enthusiastic fellow-auditor no flattering criticism upon it. "Eh! Monsieur de Voltaire," said the hearer, "you praise strongly Haller, who speaks of you in a very different tone." "You have reason to be surprised, my friend," replied the ever-ready humorist, "but it is quite possible, you know, that we may both be mistaken."

Voltaire's experiment at Lausanne was evidently failing; his wit was too reckless, his irreverence for religion too free. He quarreled with the city savants and disputed with the clergy, he saw, at last, that it was time to decamp. Shooting some Parthian arrows, he escaped to Geneva, where the Delice had been preparing for him, and not far off, a most shaded by Jura, Fearney offered him shelter, just within the French boundary. To remove to Geneva was "jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire," yet he set himself down before the venerable city of Calvin with a sort of hilarious expectation of what might follow. The little commonwealth was still an independent republic, and remained such till 1815. It would seem to have been the last place on the planet for the greatest humorist and skeptic of the age. But the incompatibility between the man and the place was perhaps one of its attractions to him.—*Abel Stevens, in Harper's Magazine for July.*

PERSONAL.

The family of Prof. Henry will receive during life $2,000 a year, the interest of the Henry fund, and are about to receive $6,000, the amount of his life insurance policy. At the death of the last remaining member of the family the Henry fund goes to the Smithsonian institution.

Mr. Bryant's first collection of poems did not fill his youthful pocket. A gentleman who not long ago purchased for $5 a copy of his first edition, now very rare, took the book to the venerable poet, asking that he should write his autograph therein. Mr. Bryant complied, saying, "Five dollars is more than I received on that whole edition."

Catherine Wycliffe Wade, the last descendant of the family of Wycliffe, the reformer, died in 1858, but she is not yet forgotten. She was a woman of strong character, and very handsome and intellectual. She had a great taste for music, and could bring harmony out of almost any instrument. At forty she began to earn Latin and attained some proficiency; having also made some progress in the Hebrew language. She invariably read her Bible in Wycliffe's translation, and never used the authorized version. She had some talent in painting, and, indeed, appeared to have a genius for everything she engaged in. Among her other accomplishments was a remarkable skill in carpentering.

LITERARY ITEMS.

The number of works deposited in the English libraries entitled to copyrighted issues was, in 1877, 3,279 books, in 3,834 volumes, 1,920 pamphlets, 6,877 parts of periodicals, and 1,439 pieces of music.

Mr. A V, Sullivan, M. P., is about to print in Mayfair, a new chapter of his work on "New Ireland," called out by the murder of Lord Leitrim, and the reopening of the question of landlord and tenant in Ireland

In 1877 eight thousand new publications appeared in Italy, of these 5,743 were books (in 1876, 4,323). Small publications, 1,880 (in 1876, 1,534) New journals, 194, against 256 in 76. Of musical publications there were 1,333, against 1,010 in 76

A little volume, entitled, "Characteristics of Leigh Hunt," has just been published in London. The writer, who writes under the pseudonym of "Lancelot Cross," had, in his youth, the privilege of correspondence with the genial essayist and poet

The June number of The Nineteenth Century contains an important article by Midhat Pasha on the past, present and future of Turkey, a paper, by Sir Thomas Watson, on small-pox and compulsory vaccination, and an article by Mr Gladstone, on the question of the day.

In the June number of The Contemporary Review, Canon Farrar replies in detail to the various criticisms which have been passed upon his book, "Eternal Hope, by the writers who have debated the question of "Future Punishment in The Contemporary for April and May

The libraries of Berlin and Munich have refused to buy the original manuscripts of Schiller and Goethe's correspondence, which were offered them for 4,000 thalers To save the collection from being broken up or bought by foreigners, the publishing firm of Cotta, in Stuttgart has secured it

The Paris International Literary Congress will be composed of 326 literary members, 186 French and 140 foreign A section of honorary members will also be appointed, to include most of the present ministry of France and twenty of the representatives of foreign nations now resident in Paris

A new edition of General Halleck's "International Law" is published in England somewhat rearranged, and furnished with notes and cases to date, and, not least important, an index. Another tribute to solid American literature is found in an English compressed adaptation of Mr Motley's "Dutch Republic, under the title of "Holland and her Heroes to the Year 1585.

Gustav Freytag the German novelist, has been so much out of health during the past winter, that the publication of the last two volumes of his novel series of German life "Die Ahnen" (The Ancestors) has been indefinitely postponed The earlier volumes of this genealogical enterprise were translated in the "Leisure Hour Series," but the translation was given up several generations back.

Professor Fawcett's book on Free Trade and Protection is just ready in England Besides giving a detailed consideration to the arguments which are ordinarily advanced by American, Continental and Colonial Protectionists, the book, says the Athenæum, deals with many subjects possessing practical interest at the present time, such, for instance, as reciprocity, commercial treaties, commercial depression, and the effect produced on our trade by various forms of protection maintained in other countries, *e. g.*, the bounties given on the export of sugar by the French Government.

Professor Hiram Corson, of Cornell University, who is intrusted with the task of the final editing of the "Glossarial Concordance to Chaucer's Works," preparing under the direction of the Chaucer Society of London, is collecting material for a history of the English literature of the fourteenth century. The works of Langland, Wyclif, Chaucer, and Gower will furnish the nucleus of the work, which will also demand a survey of the previous literature from Anglo-Saxon times No man in America has a greater knowledge of the literature of that period, and Professor Corson is acknowledged the peer of the best European scholars in early English

Of Victor Hugo's new poem, "The Pope," Gustav Monod writes to the Academy "The Pape is a book noble, pleasing, calm, and religious in style, and in tone genuine pastoral and pontifical. It certainly is a satire, but a satire of a very peculiar kind, in which the poet only criticises the Papacy by tracing a noble picture of what it should have been, while leaving to the reader the task of comparing its actual state with its ideal. * * Never has Victor Hugo's thought attained a loftier serenity, a more religious accent The materialistic radicals who are his ordinary admirers will be a little embarrassed in presence of this book, which preaches God and Jesus Christ at every page and the Catholics, too, will find a difficulty in taxing with impiety a book which only preaches the love of God and man"

Writing after an interval of nearly fifty-six years, Mr. Edward John Trelawny, whose rare privilege it was to be the friend and traveling companion of Shelley and Byron, pays another compliment to the memory of his distinguished friends. For Shelley he entertained unaffected regard, and even now, though more than half a century has passed since the waves closed over his head in the Bay of Via Reggio, he dwells upon his character and the graces of his mind and person with a sentiment of tenderness which lapse of time has not obliterated. In his newly published "Records" Mr. Trelawny states that he never knew two men more happy. "Shelley was," he says "a rare variety of human species. I have met men similar to Byron, but never to a Shelley. He was the idea of what a poet should be."

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

A Prelude.

Good, to forgive;
Best, to forget;
Living, we fret;
Dying, we live,
Fretless and free,
Soul, clap thy pinion!
Earth have dominion,
Body, o'er thee!

Wander at will,
Day after day—
Wander away,
Wandering still—
Soul thou canst soar!
Body may slumber;
Body shall cumber
Soul-flight no more.

Waft of soul's wing!
What lies above?
Sunshine and Love,
Skyblue and Spring!
Body hides—where?
Ferns of all feather,
Mosses and heather,
Yours be the care!

From Browning's "La Saisiaz."

He and She.

I'll be at the window as he goes by,
As he goes by—
He'll lift his head to look at the sky,
The western sky,
To see if the sun has set for fair—
And suddenly there
Against the sky in the golden air
He'll see a pair
Of familiar eyes; and I shall see
As he looks at me
A sudden smile and a nod, maybe;
All this in three
Or perhaps in four swift minutes—then,
Ah then,
In another moment the world of men
For him, or, when
The street is turned, a different face
To take my place,
While I by my window here retrace
Each line of the face
Which smiled at me as it passed me by
With a glance of the eye
That swept me in with the western sky,
The sunset sky.
To-morrow I shall be at the window when
He passes again;
He will smile and nod—and then, ah then—
The same old story over again!

—*Nora Perry in Sunday Afternoon.*

Italy is to have a jubilee of destruction next year, when 1800 years will have elapsed since the two cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were destroyed by earthquakes and eruptions from Mount Vesuvius. It is now intended to "celebrate the day," and the scene of the ceremonies is to be at Pompeii itself, as being the better known of the two buried cities.

A NOTABLE STEAMER.

The Ninety-Ninth Round Trip of the Cunard Ship Russia.

The steam-ship Russia, of the Cunard Line, will sail for Liverpool to-day to complete her ninety ninth round trip between that port and New York. She will carry out a large party of passengers. The Russia is considered one of the finest modeled of the steam-ships that cross the ocean, and her sea-going qualities have been so severely tested that it is almost needless to refer to them in the way of commendation. She was built in Glasgow, in 1867, and made her first trip to this port under the guidance of Capt. Theodore Cook, who is yet in command of her. She is the only open-decked steamship now in the service of the Cunard line, and is on that account liked by many old travelers above all the others. A large number of ladies and gentlemen are known to delay their voyages for weeks in order to travel in the Russia. Her saloons being exposed, are always airy. She is not, indeed, as luxuriously appointed as the newer ships of the same line, but is comfortable in every respect; and then she has gained a reputation for steadiness, a certain degree of punctuality in the times of her arrival at either end of her route, which endear her to conservative people. During the 107 trips she has made across the Atlantic, the Russia has never met with an accident. She has passed through storms of the severest character, yet has never lost even a boat, and the small craft that now hang upon the davits on either side of her saloon-deck are the same that were hung in the same places when she was prepared for her original trip from Liverpool to New York. Considered in every respect, the Russia has been one of the best-paying vessels ever owned by a steam-ship company. She has carried distinguished persons without number, the most notable among whom were the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the great philanthropist, George Peabody, and Hon. Mr. Childers, formerly First Lord of the British Admiralty. Mr. Peabody made his last journey to his native country on the Russia, and afterward returned to England in her. The steam-ship has accommodations for 240 cabin passengers, and none at all for steerage, as she is the crack ship of the line.

Capt. Theodore Cook, the commander of the Russia, is considered one of the most careful navigators that ever crossed the Atlantic. He is a hard worker, and will not brook negligence on the part of any of his subordinates. He has followed the sea for over forty years, and he has been in the service of the Cunard line the greater part of that time. He entered that service as fourth officer, and worked his way up to his present position, that of Commodore of the Atlantic fleet of his company. Capt. Leech, the Commodore of the Mediterranean fleet, is his only senior in the service. As has been said before, Capt. Cook was in command of the Russia at the time of her first voyage. He has been in command of her ever since, except for a short period, during which Capt. Lott, now retired, had charge, running her as the Commodore's steam-ship. Capt. Cook allows no one, except Mr. Roberts, the first officer, to assist him in the navigation of the vessel. Mr. Roberts has been associated with him for five years, and is the senior chief officer in the employ of the company, and he has been at sea since 1844. After about 20 years' service in the China trade he retired, but being unable to live quietly on shore he entered the service of the Cunard Company as a fourth officer. He has worked his way up, like his superior, and has served on almost every ship belonging to the Cunard Company, and in every line managed by it—the Havre and Mediterranean, as well as the Atlantic. The second, third, and fourth officers of the Russia are Messers. Dean, Stephens, and Cunningham.

Voltaire at Ferney.

At Ferney, is less than five miles from Geneva, at the foot of the Jura, with the Alps towering in the background. He could still overlook his favorite field of battle. "When I shake my wig," he said, "its powder dusts the whole republic." A beautiful refuge had the old man prepared here for his declining years; and in a letter to Madame Du Deffand he declares that he is at last thoroughly happy. The mansion is invisible from the highway; a long avenue shaded by trees leads to it, passing within a rod from its front the stone chapel built by the philosopher for the villagers, and bearing still the notable inscription "Deo Erexit Voltaire" (erected to God by Voltaire). The theatre, which stood on the opposite side of the avenue, has disappeared. The mansion itself is simple, but not inelegant; it looks down cheerfully on its front flower garden, inclosed by a lofty grilled fence. Behind it extend terraced walks, with arbors, a fountain, and umbrageous colonnades of trees planted by the "patriarch," under the shelter of which he composed many of his works. All within the chateau wears an aspect of snug comfort and simple elegance. Certain rooms are kept as he left them; there is his sleeping room, with its bed and prim embroidered chairs intact; his little adjacent sitting-room, with his marble cenotaph, designed by the Marchioness de Villette to enshrine his heart. The walls are covered with paintings—of portraits of his royal correspondents, Frederick the Great and Catherine of Russia, of Madame DuChatelet and the actor Lekain; and numerous engravings of Washington, Franklin, Newton, D'Alembert, Helvetius, Diderot, and other notabilities of his times. Voltaire really founded Ferney; when he went there it consisted of a few huts; he left it finally with more than 1200 inhabitants and a flourishing business. He was lavish with his money in aiding his villagers, and they were gratefully attached to him. He was rich; for, like most first-rate men of intellect—Shakespeare, Goethe, Walter Scott, etc.—he never believed that pecuniary recklessness or incapacity is an essential attribute of genius. Though he gave away his copyrights, he managed skillfully his early resources, and died with an annual income of nearly two hundred thousand livres. This was enormous wealth for a man whose whole work was literary, and money then was worth more than twice its present value. He was an adroit dealer in the public stocks. Bungener says that at one time he had two or three millions of capital in "a prodigious chaos of small papers—letters of exchange, contracts, bills of every form and every value"—in his portfolio. But he loved to wander in this forest of scraps and figures. There was not, however, a particle of avarice in his nature. He sought wealth that he might be independent of patrons and of the public, and might speak out more bravely his opinions in the face of kings and people. "I was so mortified," he says, "with the humiliations that dishonor letters, that, to relieve my disgust, I resolved to make what scamps call a great fortune." Having got it, he took skillful care of it, but gave liberally on all proper occasions. He lived sumptuously, spending profusely on his lands, driving into Geneva in his stately coach drawn by six horses, keeping open doors and a bountiful table. His house was often crowded with guests—fifty at a time—representatives of the literature, the beauty, and the nobility of the times. For nearly a quarter of a century he was, as he said, the aubergiste—the innkeeper in general—for Europe. Ferney was one of the most powerful courts on the continent, and Grimm tells us thas its domestic affairs interested, more or less, every court of Europe. During the twenty years that Voltaire occupied it he kept most of the Continent, from St. Petersburg to Berlin, from Berlin to Paris, from Paris to Rome, in excited expectation, and the ruling, especially the ecclesiastical, classes, in anxious apprehension of what next should come from his never-resting pen. Kings and priests dreaded his sarcasms. When nearly two generations of authors who had been his contemporaries has passed away, he was still controlling the public mind—the latest and freshest writer, incessantly sending forth something new which commanded attention by its ability, though it provoked anathemas by its heresy. "It seemed at last," wrote Grimm, "that the old man, always sick, was never die." Unquestionably he and his correspondent, Frederick the Great, were as Morley, represents them, the two most powerful men then extant on the continent. Both did immense evil, but, let us hope, greater good. "Voltaire and Frederick," says Morley, "were the two leaders of the two chief movements then going on in the great work of transforming the old Europe into the new."—ABEL STEVENS, in *Harper's Magazine for July.*

The Last Illness of William Cullen Bryant.

Since the death of Mr. Bryant, the New York Evening Post published the authentic particulars of his accidental fall and illness, as follows:

"Mr. Bryant partook of a very light luncheon on the day of the Mazzini celebration, and was driven to the Central Park soon afterward in his carriage. The day was warm, and the sun was shining so brightly when he advanced to make his address, that a friend insisted upon holding an umbrella over him. As he began his peroration he stepped forth and stood with his uncovered head exposed to the full glare of the sun light, and when he ceased speaking he was evidently much exhausted. Disclaiming all fatigue, however, he accepted the invitation of General James G. Wilson to accompany him to his house in Seventy-fourth street to rest and partake of a little refreshment. This was at about half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. With one hand on the arm of his host, and the other holding the hand of General Wilson's little daughters he crossed the green to the Halleck statue, in front of which he paused to make a few comments. The Morse statue and the Lenox Library building also attracted his attention in their order, and called forth some further remark. Between the Mazzini bust and the Seventy-second street gate, a number of birds were observed flying about or hopping across the green. Mr. Bryant asked the little girl by his side whether she knew what the birds were, and, on receiving correct answers seemed much pleased. He then asked her if she had ever heard some little verses about the bob-o'-link. She replied that she had and she also knew the poet who wrote them. This caused him much amusement, and he said, 'I think I shall have to write them out for you some time.'

"Going up the steps of the house Mr. Bryant still held General Wilson's arm. The outer door, which is a double one, stood half open. Stepping into the vestibule with his daughter to open the inner door with his latch-key, General Wilson left his guest leaning against the outer door-post. Scarcely a second had elapsed before a sound attracted his attention, and, turning, the General just caught sight of Mr. Bryant as his head struck the platform step. He had fallen directly backward, and the lower part of his body lay inside the vestibule. Had he stepped back a half in his fall he would probably have gone to the bottom of the steps; had he veered to either side, he must have struck the edge of the closed door or the stone lamp. In either case he would probably have been instantly killed or received a wound which he could survive at most but a few hours. A gentleman who was passing in the street saw the accident and hastened to offer his services; at the same time the servants of the house appeared, and Mr. Bryant was carried into the parlor and laid on a sofa in a state of insensibility. Mrs. Wilson had some ice-water brought, with which she bathed his head. The sufferer murmured, 'Don't!' but exhibited no signs of consciousness. He at last recovered enough to sit up, and a glass of iced sherry was offered him, which he drank. This seemed to revive him a good deal, and he put his hand to his head, moaning: 'My head! my head! I don't feel well.' General Wilson suggested his going up stairs to bed, and asked where his medical advisers could be found, but all offers of assistance were declined. The one thought that seemed to possess Mr. Bryant's mind was that of getting home. It was proposed to call a carriage, but he expressed a preference for the horse cars.

"Accordingly he was taken down town by Mr. Wilson in a Madison avenue car as far as Seventh street where a passing cab was hailed, and he was driven directly to his house. During all this time he would use connected sentences in his conversation, but lapses would occur in his train of thought, and his attention would wander for a minute or two.

"Arrived at his home, he looked curiously at the house and up and down the street. 'Whose house is this?' 'What street is this?' he would inquire, apparently unwilling to enter a place so unfamiliar to him without an explanation. General Wilson did not answer these questions directly, but evaded them by suggesting that they should go in together and rest a few moments. Having helped Mr. Bryant up the steps he rang the bell. The servant did not come at once; and with a movement which had evidently become mechanical through long habit, the old gentleman put his hand into his pocket, drew thence a latch-key, and opened the door himself. The two passed through the parlor into the dining-room where the maid servant, who had started to answer the bell, advanced toward them. Mr. Bryant looked dreamily at her a moment, then turned to Mr. Wilson and inquired: 'Would you like to see Miss Fairchild?' Receiving an affirmative answer, he directed her to call his niece.

"When Miss. Fairchild entered the parlor, General Wilson was there to meet her and in a few words explained what had occurred. She hastened to the dining-room and spoke to Mr. Bryant, who was seated in a large easy chair. He recognized her at once, and she proposed sending for Dr. Gray, his physican. He expressed a doubt whether the doctor, who goes out very little, would come, if sent for, but finally consented. After his removal upstairs to his library he was left for a moment in the care of a servant, a fact which he appreciated well enough to give some orders to her. He then fell into a semi-conscious state."

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Archbishop of Genoa to the Late Pius IX. on the Beatification of the Discoverer of America.

NEW HAVEN, KY., May 27.

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:—

Presuming that the following letter, addressed by the Archbishop of Genoa, to the late Pius IX., in reference to the beatification of the illustrious and immortal discoverer of America, will be interesting to the readers of the Courier-Journal, I place it in an English dress at their service. The original is found in "Ambassadeur de Dieu et le Pape Pie IX., of Count de Lorgues, the Postulator of the Beatification.

MOST HOLY FATHER—Knowing that a Prince of the Church and some of my confreres in the episcopate have already expressed to Your Holiness the desire of seeing introduced before the Congregation of Rites the cause of the beatification of the pious and illustrious Christopher Columbus, to whom the Old World owes the glory of the discovery of the New; in my quality of Archbishop of the diocese which has given birth to that good and faithful servant of God, I come with profound humility, but with assured confidence, to testify the same desire, both in my own name and in that of the clergy and faithful of my diocese.

When one has read the history of the glorious Genoese navigator, written under the auspices and by order of your Holiness by the pious and earned Count Rosselly de Lorgues, one can not avoid recognizing in him a divine election, a providential mission, a motive and an object eminently sublime and holy; the practice of the Christian virtues carried to heroism; and in the discovery of the New World, which has doubled the area of the field in which the propagators and preachers of the gospel labor—a fruitful work for the extension of the reign of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The private and public life of Christopher Columbus presents such an ensemble of the marvelous and supernatural, and shines with such characters of sanctity, that admiration for the great man becomes converted into veneration for the true disciple of Christ and the devoted son of the church.

Since the year 1854, before the publication of the history of Columbus, in a discourse pronounced at Genoa on a solemn occasion, in presence of the king, surrounded with his august family, with his court, with his ministers and an immense crowd of people, I already signalized with glory and happiness the sanctity of the providential and evangelical mission of the Christian hero.

Sire, Most Holy Father, I do not conceal from myself the difficulties presented by the case of Christopher Columbus—who was successively encouraged and blessed by three Popes, and of whom your Holiness itself, in a brief, praised the evangelic heart, the indefatigable zeal and the providential character—on account of the exigency concerning the Rites alluded to by Pope Benedict XIV., but Christopher Columbus having passed almost all who were on earth his grand work, the Papacy itself having once treated it exceptionally, I beseech your Holiness to be pleased to use your sovereign authority in reducing this cause by way of exception.

It would, most Holy Father, be an increase of glory for your Holiness, a happiness for the faithful of this diocese, and for all mariners to whom it would then give a glorious patron and an admirable model, who is yet wanting to them, and the need of whom they feel, if one day they could invoke as blessed this grand navigator, this heroic Christian, who is regarded with a just title as one of the most majestic personages of the history of the world, and as the first apostle of America.

Full of placid hope, I pray your Holiness to accept the homage and profound veneration with which I have the honor to be, most Holy Father, your very humble and most devoted servant, and obedient son,

ANDREW, Archbishop of Genoa.

Sir John Franklin Once More.

The private expedition to search for the papers of Sir John Franklin and relics of his ill-starred expedition to the Arctic seas will be ready to start from New York Saturday or Monday. The schooner Eothen is sent our by Morrison & Brown, an old whaling firm, who have been assisted by contributions from members of the American geographical society, and gifts of supplies from other sources. The special interest of this firm in the fate of the Franklin expedition began some years ago when Capt. Potter, of one of their whaling vessels, returned home from the north with spoons identified as belonging to Sir John. These he had obtained from the Nacilles, a war-like tribe of Esquimaux who are feared by their neighbors and have been mysteriously close about the fate of a large party of white men who perished in their country some years ago. Last autumn Capt. Barry came back from the Hudson Bay region with more spoons and some definite information. Two Nacilles told of a "cairn" in their country, 700 miles distant from Whale Point, which contained books like the one in which the captain was writing. "Esquimaux Joe," the noble fellow whose courage, endurance and devotion saved the lives of the men of the Polaris, it will be remembered, and who has been living at Groton, Ct., confirmed Capt. Barry's knowledge of the Esquimaux tongue, and the probability of his representations. Ten men are now found ready to go on the search for the remains of the famous Franklin expedition to one that can be accepted. The general plan of the expedition is to sail to the north entrance of Hudson's bay, and then go on to Repulse bay, where the party must winter. When the snow comes in March or April the sledge party, commanded by Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, will start across the country, and it is supposed that all the summer will be consumed in the exploration; the search will be resumed in the summer of 1880, and in 1881 the party is expected to return to the vessel and home. One or more supply vessels will be sent out, and every care taken that the men are well cared for. The sledging party will consist of a dozen or more Esquimaux, Col. William H. Gilder, Henry Klutcka, civil engineer, Frank Melens, "Esquimaux Joe" and a scientific person from the Smithsonian institute. They will make their 700-miles journey on seven sledges made of spruce and oak frames with whalebone runners, which have been made and contributed by a New York firm. While the land party are absent, Capt. Barry will employ the ship's crew in a short whaling voyage. Lieut Schwatka and his party will be well armed, they are confident of success and eager to clear up the mystery which has hung over the fate of Sir John Franklin for a quarter of a century. But not everybody would be willing to take the risks of achieving the glory of a sucessful close to their perilous three-years undertaking.

Fremont's Ups and Downs.

There are few of any political fita who will not approve of the appointment of Gen. John C. Fremont to the territorial governorship of Arizona. His life has been unexampled in its great possibilities and its conspicuous failures. From a obscure army officer, with ill-directed love of adventure, he burst upon the country as a presidential candidate, and lost the race by a nominal and always disputed majority in Philadelphia, in October, 1856, and from the first leader of the great party that has since administered the government for two decades, and accomplished the grandest results of history, he has long been forgotten in politics and entirely unfelt in the affairs of state. Once regarded as one of the first millionaires of the continent, he is now broken in fortune and owns no part of this world's surface, but a grave. When war came he was hurried home from *Paris* to accept one of the most important commands in the Union, and in a few months he was degraded by those who had been his friends and his military career stamped with failure. He conceived the construction of a grand trans-continental railway on the southern line, commanded the favor of Congress and the confidence of Paris bankers, only to be swamped in irretrievable bankruptcy, denounced as a swindler and convicted of fraud in the criminal courts of France. With all his prominence in the political movements of the country his only experience in civil trust was a few days' service as one of the first United States senators from California. He has been jeered by political enemies as the statesman who never made a speech; the general who never fought a battle and a millionaire who never had a dollar; but with all his failures, Gen. Fremont has deserved well of the nation, for he has generously sowed where others have reaped, and in all the wrongs imputed to him he has been greatly more sinned against than sinning. His accomplished wife (Jessie Benton) has bravely struggled with him in all the sad mutations of fortune through which they have passed, and the education of their son has been accomplished by the fruits of her pen. They will well grace the hum he gubernatorial mansion of Arizona, and President Hayes will be thanked for the appointment by very many who have grateful memories of 1856. As Fremont has been a member of the senate, we hope that the nomination will be taken up to-day and unanimously confirmed without reference.—*Philadelphia Times.*

PERSONAL.

Gilmore is making money abroad.

The new Lord Russell is a boy of ten.

General Grant is getting thin in Paris.

John Bull prefers his Stanley to either of ours.

Miss Anna Dickinson is writing two new plays.

There have been six weddings in the White House.

Bret Harte will soon sail for his consulate. No dinners.

Marshal Bazaine is living in Spain in very needy circumstances.

Talmage has departed from Brooklyn on a two months' vacation.

Senators Thurman and Gordon are very fond of each other's society.

Governor Vance has a strong showing for the senate in North Carolina.

Jennie June says the Woman's Hotel failed because it was a man's idea.

The sailors won't know whether to rank David Davis as ballast or a compartment.

Kate Claxton and her husband will spend the summer on the coast of Maine in a yacht.

The Shah has taken a splendid villa near the suburbs of Vienna, and will spend several months there.

President MacMahon refused to sign the order for the execution of the communist, Garcin. The convict is about seventy years of age.

Mr. Huxley is to represent England at the gathering of the geologists in Paris in July. Seven American geologists will attend the meeting.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the London newspaper correspondent, will soon come to this country to lecture on his experiences with the Russian army.

A party of Americans have deposited a wreath and a vase of earth from the United States upon Lafayette's tomb, in the Picpus cemetery, Paris.

Arthur, Duke of Connaught, is a great favorite with the German Emperor, who is his god-father. He is exceedingly well-liked, too, in the country where he has found a wife, who is the emperor's grand-niece.

Archibald Forbes, the London Daily News correspondent, has volunteered to serve England in the event of war with Russia as leader or member of a reconnoitering party.

Isaac White, who has just died at Toronto, at the age of eighty-seven, fought in the war of 1812, and was by the side of General Brock when he fell in the battle of Queenstown Heights.

General Spinner is amusing himsel with horticulture in Florida. He has been planting olive trees and tea plants this spring, and hopes to live to drink tea grown on his own plantation.

The Crown Princess of Denmark is said to be six feet two inches in height. She take great pleasure in dancing, but having a strong sense of the ludicrous she will dance with no partner who is not tall also. It is said that the Princess of Wales finds it somewhat difficult at her balls to provide suitable partners for her sister-in-law.

OUT WEST.

Silverton is to have a bank.

Leadville has twelve doctors.

The yearly business of Longmont is estimated at $2,000,000.

Blooded bucks and bulls are being brought into this state in large numbers.

Nine wagon loads of copper ore arrived at El Moro a few days ago from Arizona.

Mr. Byers, formerly of the News, is to spend the summer with his son in South Park.

A waterspout burst in the vicinity of Morrison on the 5th and did considerable damage to crops.

The Sun says the Weld county raid has fairly commenced upon hawks—from Feb. 1 to June 1 the Treasurer paid bounty of $190.50 on 760 hawks' heads.

An agent of the Mormon church is in Southern Colorado, and has written to Gov. Routt, asking for information regarding lands in the San Luis valley.

The blacksmith and wagon repairing shops of El Moro now employ more than fifty men, and have more work than they can do, working twelve hours per day.

The San Juan Prospector reports work on the flouring mill progressing rapidly. The stone work is now completed, and a force of men are at work on the mill-race.

A good, substantial bridge has been completed across the Uncompahgre at the Norfolk and Ouray smelting company's works, a very much needed improvement.—*Times.*

Two new postoffices have been established in this county and postmasters appointed; Ophir, I. S. Hendrix, postmaster; and Ruby City, Andrew W. Richardson, postmaster.—*Times.*

The last dirt roof in Silverton has been demolished. It was on the cabin formerly owned by Frank Blacklidge, which is now the property of Chas. Baxes, who is repairing it for a tenement.

Some idea of the magnitude of the wool business may be formed from the fact that at the present time it is estimated that nearly five hundred thousand pounds have accumulated at El Moro awaiting shipment.

The D. & R. G. railroad are shipping daily ten car loads of coal and five of coke, or about 150 tons of both. The trade is constantly increasing and will soon require two trains daily to transport the coal alone.—*Trinidad Democrat.*

The Black Iron mine, of Bell Bros. and Munn, below town, is coming to the front as a gold producer. Some of the specimens that we have show bright gold through the quartz. A gold mine in the city is worth speaking of.—*Sentinel.*

Two hundred and thirty-five new wagons were received during the past month by the different dealers in El Moro. Most of them have been sold. They were nearly all large wagons, capable of carrying from forty to sixty hundred. Every train brings from one to four carloads, and yet they are taken as fast as they arrive.

The San Juan press association meeting was next done to a fizzle, as only two members of the press outside of Lake City were present. It adjourned sine die and two months beyond. For further particulars inquire at Saints' Rest.—*Silver World.*

The Alamosa News says: There is a seven mile ditch completed on the Rio Grande, above Alamosa, the mouth of the ditch being about seven miles above town. The ditch is ten feet wide by two feet deep. The company is considering the extension of this ditch so as to supply Alamosa.

Everything is running smoothly at the Silverton smelting works, and from three to four tons of bullion per day is being turned out. By to-morrow noon the fourth ten ton lot will have been completed. At the time of our visit yesterday, there were six hundred bars of bullion at the works, weighing from 70 to 100 pounds to the bar.—*Miner.*

A few days since G. W. Spencer, R. C. Gammon and W. F. Denison made a camp on the mesa southwest of the Hotchkiss' saw mill, where they found bear and deer in considerable numbers. In a basin one of the party discovered, at a salt lick, eight deer. He was high above them and had his gun. His excitement was very great, and, indeed, so great that he fired his ramrod at the lot. He did not injure the deer.—*Silver World.*

There has been another change in the ownership of the lixiviation works formerly owned by Van Gieson. Messrs Dodds, Ewing & Holliday have purchased a three fourths interest. Operations will be commenced immediately, and it will not be long until the silver bricks will be turned out. It is currently reported that they are backed by the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Be that as it may, they are certainly the strongest company that has ever operated in the San Juan. They own a large number of mines, all good ones, which they have quietly bought through their agents, and are negotiating for others. It is a good thing for Lake and the San Juan in general to have such men interested here.

T. G. Andrews, of Eureka, informs us that their camp is looking up. There are forty men at work on Winspear & Resor's works. The saw mill will be running next week. Work will be pushed as rapidly as possible on the Chlorination works, and they will be turning out silver bricks before the last of August. The Crispin mine has a tunnel in sixty feet, and a shaft from the end of the tunnel. The ore taken out, of which there are several tons, carries galena, gray copper and pyrites of iron. They have four feet of solid mineral, and the assays run high. The American Flag is down sixty feet, the parties working it having just finished sinking the last twenty feet. The ore is coarse galena, and runs from eighty to one hundred ounces.—*Silver World.*

San Miguel.

Among the new towns of San Juan there is not one attracting more attention than San Miguel city. Situated on the west side of the mountains and below Iron Springs district, and several small streams emptying into the river, all of which are rich in high grade ores. A little city being built in a section where every creek is auriferous as well as the main river. Locations have been made in great numbers, and some of the richest mines of all this section are reached going to San Miguel City and above that place on the branches of the main river. In addition to ledges of silver and gold, there are some valuable placers that pay well.

On the north side of the San Miguel river, and at an altitude of 8,000 feet in as pretty a spot as the sun ever shone upon—with wide, rolling lands that, for miles up and down from San Miguel City, would make a choice location for a very large population in which to make homes.

Very soon the mail to San Miguel City, from this place, will be continued to Silverton and thus there will be two means of reaching San Juan county, instead of only one, as now, by Mineral Point and Animas Forks.

A post road from Ouray to Salina, Utah, has been established and this will make San Miguel City the point of departure for Utah, and those persons coming from the west will get their first view of San Juan from San Miguel City.—*Ouray Sentinel.*

Commercial and Monetary.

(By Telegraph.)

THE STOCK MARKET.

New York, June 20.

Gold—Opened at 100⅜ and closed at 100⅜.

Borrowing Rates—3 per cent.

Bonds—Governments, firm, railroads, irregular, state, quiet, firm.

Prime Mercantile paper—3@4½ per cent.

Sterling—strong; sixty days, 485; sight, 487.

Customs receipts—$264,000.

Assistant Treasurer's disbursements—$34,000.

Clearings—$40,000,000.

The following are the closing quotations.

COUPONS.

Coupons '81	104¾	New 3⅝s, coupons	
Coupons '65, new	4⅜	New 4's, reg	100⅜@100½
Coupons '67	8⅝	New 4's coups	101⅜@101½
Coupons '68	110⅜	10-40s, reg	108½
New 5s	106	10-40s, coupons	108
New 4½s, reg	103½	Currency 6s	120½

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	84⅜	N. J. Central	29¾
Quicksilver	13	Rock Island	118½
Quicksilver, pref	32	St. Paul	49⅞
Pacific Mail	18¾	St. Paul, pref	78⅛
Mariposa	1	T. W. & W.	13
Mariposa, pref	1	T. W. & W., pref	
Adams Express	102	Fort Wayne	96½
Fargo Express	92⅜	Fort Wayne, pref	
American Express	47⅞	Terre Haute	
U. S. Express	48½	Terre Haute pref	
N. Y. Central	108⅜	Chicago & Alton	78¼
Erie	16⅝	C. & A. pref	102
Erie, pref	30¾	Ohio and Mississippi	
Harlem	135	Del. & Lackawana	57½
Harlem, pref		A. & P. Tel	23⅜
Michigan Central	66⅜	Missouri Pacific	1½
Panama	123	A. & P. pref	
Union Pacific	69⅜	Indiana Central	
Lake Shore	59	C. B. & Q.	106½
I. C.	84	H. & St. Joe	112
C. & P.	78½	C. P. Bonds	108
Northwestern	45⅞	U. P. bonds	106
Northwestern, pref	70⅜	U. P. Land Grant	107⅞
C. C. C. & Indiana	37	U. P. sinking fund	102⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6s	106⅜	Virginia, new	25
Tennessee 6s, new	35	Virginia, old	20
Tennessee 6s, old	35		

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis, June 18.

Cattle—All grades except grass native, steady, unchanged; returns 1600.

Hogs—Higher; light grades, 3.35; packing, 3.60@3.75; yorkers and Baltimores, same; fancy, 3.85. Returns 5900.

Sheep—Steady, in high supply; very little doing, good local demand. Good to fancy, 3@3⅝. Receipts 400.

ST. LOUIS PRODUCE MARKET.

St. Louis, June 20.

Hemp—Dull and unchanged.
Flour—Inactive; only local and order demand.
Wheat—Higher; 3 red 104; 4 do 93.
Corn—Better, 35⅜@35¼.
Oats—Higher; 25⅝@26.
Rye—Quiet; 51.
Whisky—Steady at 1 06.
Pork—Lower at 9 45. Dry salt meat firm.
Bacon—⅛ cent higher.
Lard—$6 85@6 86; firmly held; at 5 86⅜.
Butter—Pretty firm. Choice, 11@15; country packed 6@10.
Eggs—Easier; guaranteed fresh and candled 6½@10. shippers count, 8½@9½ per dozen.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago, June 20.

Pork—Inactive, higher, $9.90.
Lard—Heavy and shade lower at 6.85.
Bulk meats steady. Shoulders, 4⅜; S. R., 5; S. C., 5⅜.
Whisky—Nominally unchanged at 1.05.

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REPUBLICAN CALL.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COLORADO DENVER, COL., JUNE 12, 1878.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central committee, held at this place, it was ordered that the State Republican convention be held on the 7th of August, 1878, at Denver, Colorado, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for one governor, one lieutenant governor, one secretary of state, one state treasurer, one auditor of state, one superintendent of public instruction, two regents of the University, one attorney general, and one representative in congress, and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. The committee fixed the basis of representation in this convention at one delegate for each county, and one delegate for every one hundred votes or fraction thereof exceeding fifty, polled for Governor Routt at the general election in 1876. In accordance with the above the following apportionment for representation was determined upon.

Arapahoe	23	Jefferson	6
Boulder	16	Lake	3
Bent	4	Larimer	5
Costilla	5	La Plata	2
Conejos	4	Las Animas	8
Clear Creek	12	Ouray	4
Custer	3	Park	6
Douglas	4	Pueblo	6
Elbert	3	Rio Grande	5
El Paso	8	Routt	2
Fremont	3	San Juan	4
Gilpin	11	Saguache	4
Grand	2	Summit	3
Gunnison	2	Weld	9
Huerfano	3		
Hinsdale	5	Total	177

The Committee requests the various counties to make, as soon as practicable provision for the selection of delegates.

W. H. HIPPLE, Chairman.
F. R. BRADWAY, Secy *pro tem*.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says "that Gen. Butler is going gunning on his own account.

Where was Patterson on Friday that he did not vote with the immortal 21 against the Kimmel resolution?

Even the *Inter-Ocean* as stalwart as it is, cannot endure Butler any longer. It thinks his treatment of witnesses is beastly.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks Hayes would be a good and successful republican standard bearer in 1880. It significantly tells democrats and third term republicans that circumstances are sometimes stronger than resolutions.

In describing Butler's conduct, while cross-examining General Smith a correspondent of the *Commercial* speaks of his smartness, brow beating coarse-abusiveness, bullying, gross insults, etc. and even then hardly does the Essex statesman justice.

The European Congress has done but little as yet. Lord Beaconsfield has made out a memorandum which is acceptable to France and Germany and may be to Italy and Austria. It is thought that England's premier will outshine Bismarck in the present congress.

In the preface of her new book the Sweet Singer of Michigan gives thanks to the editors that has spoken in favor of my writings may they ever be successful in all their undertakings. The editors that has spoken in a scandalous manner have went beyond reason.

The election of a democratic legislature in Oregon is said to be due to the fact that Senator Mitchell would be his own successor if a republican legislature was elected. Senator Mitchell opposed President Hayes civil service reform and southern policy. Candidates for the United States senate in this state may draw the moral.

A Pennsylvania paper says, "The Philadelphia *Times* is a sort of double back action self compensating and complimenting compromise between republicanism and democracy, with a favor of Independent hard money greenback neutrality thrown in. This is a very good description of a certain kind of independent organs.

The New Haven *Register* says that Superintendent Miller, of the Starin line, recently approached a crowd of laborers in that city who were supposed to be in search of employment and offered them $1 50 to work during the day at the Starin dock. The men jeered at his offer and said that they would not work for less than twenty-five cents an hour. These same men who refused to work for $1.50 per day had frequently petitioned the city authorities for work and aid during the winter and spring.

No better proof of the existence of dishonest purposes on the part of politicians and parties can be found than the following declaration from the platform of the Michigan republicans —

"We denounce repudiation in every disguise. We regard the plighted faith of a community binding upon all its members, and failure to fulfil a public obligation is a stain upon both public and private honor. We insist that the debts of the nation shall be paid with the same fairness and integrity with which an honest man seeks to pay his individual debts.

We heartily endorse the above declaration, but regret that it should be necessary to make it. The moral position taken in the quotation is not so high but that all parties can rise to it.

But the republican party by making such a declaration, which in ordinary times would be doing nothing creditable, is considered to have taken a very high moral position.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The majority report of the Senate Committee on privileges and elections has been made against the proposed sixteenth amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the states from disenfranchising women. The committee gives several reasons for their adverse report. The most prominent of these reasons are:

First, that it would give the elective franchise to several millions of voters who are totally inexperienced in political affairs.

Secondly, that only a small number of women, compared with the whole number in this country, ask for the right to vote. The thoroughly organized woman suffrage societies only succeeded in obtaining 30,000 names to their petitions.

Thirdly, that woman is incapable of performing military duty and unable to enforce the laws which their numerical strength may enable them to make.

Fourth, that it is unnecessary because without the aid of woman's vote, the legislation in her behalf is improving.

The report notices the fact that certain states are granting the right to vote to women, with good results, and thinks it is better to allow the movement to take its own course rather than have two-thirds of the states compel the other third to allow woman to vote.

The report in the main is very conservative and can be in no way offensive to the petitioners. We do not believe that congress will ever attempt to amend the constitution in this particular until it is convinced that women generally desire the privilege. The popular sentiment of ten years ago which proclaimed the right of every citizen to vote is not so strong now. Good liberal-minded citizens think that the right to vote should be limited instead of extended. However that may be, we confess that it seems unwise to bestow a privilege which is not asked for an which may not be used.

It seems to us that the wisest course is to interest women in this subject, and then, if they care enough for the privilege of voting to ask for it, grant it to them. At present no gross injustice is done by withholding the ballot from women, and a great mistake might be made by granting it.

CONKLING AND PRESIDENT HAYES.

General Grosvenor, who was speaker of the Ohio house of representatives while Mr. Hayes was governor, had a spicy interview with a reporter of the Cincinnati *Commercial* directly after the meeting of the state convention. Among other subjects which were discussed, was the cause of the present attitude of Senator Conkling toward President Hayes. General Grosvenor explains it by the following dialogue which occurred between himself and Gov. Hayes in February, 1877 —

I said again to Governor Hayes "Governor, what do you think of the Washington rumors brought back here by General Sherwood that Mr. Conkling will antagonize the republican position, and endeavor to turn over the vote of Louisiana to the democrats, or influence in favor of Tilden the decision of the electoral commission?

Governor Hayes replied "I have had a proposition from New York, coming from a gentleman in Albany, to the effect that the antagonism of Conkling could be counteracted and his countenance and assistance secured provided that I would, in making up a cabinet, ignore the claims of Mr. Morton and deny his request. This proposition was coupled with an intimation that if I failed to ignore and snub Mr. Morton, could count upon the opposition of Mr. Conkling and his influence in deciding the vote of the electoral commission against me. I was given plainly to understand that if I did not comply with this demand of Conkling I must expect the hostility of that gentleman.

I asked Governor Hayes if he complied with the demand, and he answered.

"I would rather never be President than to commit myself to a position hostile to Mr. Morton. I do not think it proper for me to commit myself now in any direction, and the last act of my life would be to place myself in a position inimical to Morton. Never has the republican outlook been so dark or gloomy in Ohio that Mr. Morton has not come to our aid and assistance, and with words of cheer and comfort. He has always been in the darkest days our relief and consoler, and the man in our party who would, on purely private reasons, antagonize Mr. Morton and endeavor to injure his influence, would be an ingrate and unworthy of the confidence of the republican party of the west."

The above conversation will generally be received as genuine, because it is perfectly consistent with Conkling's character. Most of his public acts have been governed with a view to control public patronage. In the senate this winter Senator Conkling displayed most energy in securing the defeat of a nomination to some petty office like that of appraiser in the custom house, while, as representative of the great commercial interests of New York, he was silent as through the debate on the silver bill and during the discussion of other bills of great importance to commerce. It was a well-known fact that Conkling desired ex-Congressman Platt, of New York, to receive the portfolio of the postoffice department and his failure increased the bitterness which he had manifested even before toward his successful competitor at Cincinnati.

There is good reason for believing that the legislature of New York will elect a senator this winter who will represent the vast interests of our commercial centre with dignity in the national legislature, instead of spending his entire strength in securing certain petty offices for his political friends.

The democrats in Vermont have gone to the useless trouble of holding a state convention.

It is said that the New York *Sun* has suspended its column of "positive facts" while printing the testimony before the Potter committee.

Joseph Cook says that the communistic system involves the abolition of five things, inheritance, nationality, family, religion, and property.

A Washington letter says, "There is no doubt Ben Butler does not espouse, down to theoretical communism. He isn't going to divide *his* money with his poor neighbors, but he makes up for that by advocating the robbery of other folks."

OUR NAVIGATION LAWS.

We know of no legislation more imperative than a revision of our navigation laws. In the sessions of Congress from 1789 to 1817 our present navigation laws were passed and have remained on the statute books with little or no change up to the present time notwithstanding the various changes of the laws of other countries and in international commerce. In regard to these laws a Maine convention last year unanimously resolved that, "enacted in the infancy of the republic, they have proved their wisdom by long and varied experience. They embody the matured judgment of three generations of commercial men. Any radical change in these laws would be detrimental to the highest interests of American commerce, and a damaging blow to the national independence of the country." The Maine political economists go on the principle that what was good for our ancestors is good for us. This is very good in special cases but is not a general law. Mr. Blaine might appear on the floor of the senate in the snow shoes of his grandfather, but he would only make himself ridiculous. The snow shoes of his grandfather were useful in their day, but Mr. Blaine at present is in totally different circumstances and should adapt himself to them. In 1817 every nation in Europe had navigation laws similar to the ones we then adopted. Without any regard to their equity, they were adopted because self-protection seemed to demand them. But in 1849, Great Britain, finding that these restrictive laws which she had tried for five centuries were ruining her commerce, repealed them. At that time leading protectionists, like the present Lord Beaconsfield, predicted that "free trade in shipping would destroy the ship-building trade in Great Britain, ruin British ship owners and drive British sailors into foreign vessels. It is hardly necessary to say that these predictions were not fulfilled, and that England, under a free trade system of navigation laws, has swept our commerce from the seas. And now our shipping is almost destroyed on account of our refusing to adapt our navigation laws to iron steamships instead of wooden-sailing vessels, to free competition instead of restrictions worthier of the dark ages.

It may not be uninteresting to some of our readers to see what some of these restrictions are. No American citizen can import and acquire a registered title to a foreign built vessel. There are three things which our laws forbid the import of. The first we mentioned above, the others are counterfeit money and obscene objects. Long and dear such a law on her statute books in 1849, but finding she could not compete with American builders she repealed the section so that her own merchants could buy American vessels and thus carry their own goods in their own vessels. But we have taken the opposite course, so that only about 7 per cent. of the American goods exported last year was carried in American vessels, while about 90 per cent. was carried in American vessels fifty years before.

No foreign vessels can go from one port on our coast to another without landing at a foreign port between the two stops. The penalty for breaking this law is confiscation.

An American vessel is sold to foreign parties it cannot be bought back again and become an American vessel.

An American vessel ceases to be such if owned in the slightest degree by a naturalized American who has resided abroad for two years.

If an American vessel is shipwrecked on a foreign coast and is there repaired, it must pay import duties to the United States equal to one half of the value of the repairs, in order to continue to be registered as an American vessel.

An American bought a wrecked European vessel on our coast and expended a sum equal to three-fourths of the vessel's original value before the wreck and then was not allowed to register on the ground that it was one-fourth foreign, or, in other words, an amount equal to the entire value of the vessel must be spent in repair in order to have it registered.

We have only mentioned a few of the unjust restrictions which have affected our commerce. We ask, is it strange in view of these prohibitions that only seven per cent of American commerce is carried in American vessels?

David A. Wells some months ago called the attention of congress to these laws. Petition after petition came from the merchants of New York and still no action has been taken by congress. We only ask that American shipping may have a fair chance to compete with foreign vessels for American commerce.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INVESTIGATION.

In the famous contest over the Potter resolution in the house last May, the republicans took a firm position against any investigation which would lead to a reopening of the presidential question. We immediately commenced the position of the republicans because we believed, as Alexander Stephens said, that it could only end in a farce or a tragedy. The republican press of the country united in condemning the policy of the Democratic party. Unconsciously Mr. Tilden and his friends have been preparing for this investigation for some time. The democratic leaders almost unanimously in the North and South have done what they could to manufacture public sentiment in favor of an investigation which might place Tilden in the presidential chair. Fortunately the feeling of the country was expressed in the emphatic vote in the house, Friday, on the Kimmel resolution. There is little danger now of Mexicanization. But the democratic leaders are not to blame because there is so little. They did what they could, and only paused when every section of the country had emphatically declared against their policy. The Kimmel resolution could not have passed the day after the passage of the Potter resolution. It was only after the opinion of the people had been expressed that the passage of the Kimmel resolution was possible. We again affirm that it was not the fault of the democratic leaders that the plans back of the Potter resolution were not successful, and consequently they deserved to be condemned.

But there is another class which is even more deserving of condemnation, we refer to the sore-head republicans who are either out of office or unable to control the patronage of their states, who have never lost an opportunity of referring to a corrupt bargain in Louisiana and urging an investigation. The pamphlet published by W. A. Chandler, about January 1st, endeavored to make out a conspiracy and incite an investigation. Since the Potter committee has been in session there has been good reason for believing that the investigation has been secretly encouraged and assisted by Conkling, Butler and a few others. The letter published Friday in the New York *World* shows conclusively that Mr. Conkling has been working to secure such an investigation. We will give some of the facts which this letter contains. It is a generally known fact that the Utica *Republican*, which was founded in October, 1877, is supposed to reflect Senator Conkling's political opinions. The circulars sent to the public at the time the *Republican* started stated that "this paper is published in the interest of Senator Conkling." Mr. Mines states that at the Christmas recess Mr. Conkling told him that he thought the charges made by Chandler were true, and that an investigation would be moved from the republican side of the house by Mr. Butler. Accordingly the *Republican* of December 28, contained the following —

"As soon as the House convenes General Benjamin F. Butler will rise in his place and proceed to tell all he knows about the Louisiana cicker. He has a whole canal-boat load of bricks."

The issue of the 29th December contained the following:

"General Butler is to be Chairman of the House Committee on Ventilation. His scope will include both the Capitol and White House."

From this time on the *Republican* continued to press an investigation of the charges of fraud made in connection with Louisiana. On the 29th of December in an article on the "Rewards of Treason" which Mr. Mines says was directly inspired by Conkling, occurs the following strong language.

any bargain has been made in the name of the republican party with democrats at the north or south, whereby the purity of the ballot-box has been defiled, the republican leaders and masses will hasten to disavow it, and *will crush its iniquitous authors, no matter who may be hurt.* * * The people of the United States are not easily to be made silent partners in a conspiracy which has for its purpose the rewarding of treason, even when the conspirators assume the bogus role of pacificators, and are right in office. * * * Nichols was justified in his action, then Tilden may proceed to take the oath of office as president and arm Tammany hall to secure his head if successful, the man who connived Nichols's defiant treason and recognized its acts will have no protest to make if *he should be compelled to act the part of Packard.*

On the 31st of December the *Republican* used still stronger expressions, saying —

"The honest Republican leaders, newspapers and masses will not desert their principles at any man's bidding. They are no worshippers of men, even if the man to be worshipped happens also to be President. *If the leaders listen to the voice of the masses, the alleged iniquity in Louisiana will be searched out, though the revelations shall appal the world.* Silence, now, is complicity."

Again on January 2 —

"The country is awaiting with intense anxiety to hear from Secretary Sherman and Stanley Matthews in reply to the very direct and circumstantial charges of fraud made by William E. Chandler."

Again in January 3d occurs a passage which sounds a good deal like the democratic utterances in respect to Sherman at the time of the passage of the Potter resolution.

"There is peril to Secretary Sherman in the spicy breezes that blow from Louisiana and whisper about the procurement of false votes."

In January 25, 1878, the paper thus refers to an article written by G. W. Curtis in Harper's Weekly, which sounds somewhat like the recent reasons of Proctor Knott for not voting against the Kimmel resolution.—

"To Mr. George William Curtis, greeting. The position you take in your article in *Harper's Weekly* in 'The President and the country' seems to be, briefly, that, even if there were a corrupt bargain and base in South Carolina and Louisiana, it is better to wink at it now and not open old sores. Do we interpret you correctly, and is this to be the sort of path civil-service reformers tread? To us it appears only *an effort to compound a felony*, and so *utterly dishonest* that we are shocked to see its loathsomeness gilded by so able a pen."

On the night of January 31 Mr. Mines met Mr. Conkling, who expressed himself as highly pleased with the utterances of the *Republican* inspired by this conversation, Mr. Mines wrote an editorial on "Let the truth be known," which appeared in the *Republican* February 2, 1878, and from which we make the following extract —

"Under the circumstances, no honest man can do otherwise than insist upon a complete and satisfactory investigation of the affair, no matter whom it may hurt. *If any attempt is made to smother investigation it must badly damage those who follow such a policy, and its effect upon the Republican party cannot but be disastrous.* No innocent man will be injured by such an inquiry."

The *Republican* even dared to intimate their ultimate intention to be to invalidate the title of Mr. Hayes—an intimation which the democrats have not dared to make—it says, January 14 —

"Somehow, our democratic friends fail to see that the proof of a corrupt league between Stanley Matthews on one side and Nichols on the other, of the purpose of ousting Governor Packard, would not invalidate the title of President Hayes. There is no trouble about the title at all. The republican party *want to know who sold out Packard and Chamberlain, and to punish them for it*—and they will find out, too.

We might give other extracts from the *Republican* on this subject but we have not room and besides they are unnecessary for our purpose. These extracts show clearly that for months Senator Conkling has been engaged in encouraging Tilden and his associates to commence this investigation. What will those who have denounced the revolutionary talk and actions of democrats in May, say to the revolutionary utterances of republicans in December? Mr. Conkling's organ has been for months urging the democrats to do that for which very properly now the republicans condemn them. Every republican convention held since the passage of the Potter resolution has condemned the action of the democrats as revolutionary and Mexicanizing. What will the republican party do about Mr. Conkling? Surely we can not consistently enter upon the coming campaign condemning Mexicanization and yet recognizing Mr. Conkling as a republican leader. We are using plain language because we think there is need of it. The republican party has been abused too long by Conkling and his compatriots as a means of gratifying their personal spites as well as personal ambition of that clique and their detestable actions are due the uncertain prospects of the future of the republican party. We have high hopes that the republican party in New York, when it assembles in state convention, will emphatically condemn, not only the revolutionary actions of democrats but also the revolutionary utterances of republicans which gave comfort and encouragement to the enemy.

MR. WOOD'S TARIFF BILL.

We have just received a copy of Hon. Fernando Wood's speech of June 4 in reply to attacks upon the tariff bill. In this speech Mr. Wood especially pays his respects to the speech of W. D. Kelly, which he completely riddles. Mr. Wood charges that Mr. Kelly's speech attacking the bill was unfair and claims that the "quotation marks" made from the speech was garbled and the bill criticised was not the bill reported and now before the committee, and neither the speech nor the bill were quoted correctly nor stated fairly. These charges Mr. Wood fully substantiates.

Probably no tariff bill presented by a majority report of the committee on ways and means has ever received the vigorous opposition and weak support which Mr. Wood's bill has received. The speech of Mr. Wood on June 4 in part explains the reason of this. Of course a tariff bill proposed for revenue rather than protection would receive the opposition of the protectionists, but the bill only received lukewarm support from pronounced free-traders. In regard to the inconsistencies which caused this violent opposition and lukewarm support, Mr. Wood says —

The bill has been attacked for its apparent incongruities in quarters which are responsible for them if they exist. It was the persevering but insidious efforts of some of the men who now oppose it that induced the committee, against my vote and wishes, to incorporate rates and duties on some articles which were inconsistent with its general tenor and objects. Hence the alleged incongruities, if any, and seeming inconsistencies. Some of the gentlemen who have made elaborate addresses against the bill are more responsible for these defects if they exist than any other members of the committee. They caused to be incorporated several amendments utterly irreconcilable with the true spirit of revenue reform. As members of the committee they had opportunities which they did not let pass of taking good care of certain special interests, which they regarded of more importance to themselves. The only errors in the bill have been caused by the concessions which were imposed by those who now prove to be its enemies. A mistaken policy of conciliation with the monster of protection has been the chief mistake that was committed in the crafting of the bill.

Under the circumstances above mentioned, we can readily account for many of the incongruities in the bill which was presented to the house.

It seems to us that the house has been guilty of grave neglect in not giving more consideration to our revenue laws. The protectionists on the committee of ways and means resolved that no amendment should be made to our revenue system. Apparently they think it perfect, or they would have made a minority report.

Though we think a purely revenue tariff going into effect instanter would be dangerous to some of the industries of the country, yet we believe that there is vital need of sweeping changes in our present tariff system. Our tariff laws at present embrace 2,172 articles which must be examined by our revenue officers. On many of these articles we collect but little duty and they simply render more cumbersome our machinery for collecting the revenue.

The revenue laws are too ambiguous and complex. We have specific, ad valorem, and specific ad valorem duties. On account of this there are nearly 3,000 cases now pending in the United States circuit courts of New York city arising from our tariff laws. These laws are not only involving the United States in endless litigation and troubling our officers in collecting the revenue, but they are also interfering seriously with our commerce.

Another fault of our revenue is that the duties are largely collected from the necessities of life instead of the luxuries. They tax too highly the poor and too lightly the rich. We do not say this to join in the demagogue's cry, but we believe that our taxes should as largely as possible be collected from the luxuries of life.

If we were to go into details we might mention several other powerful objections to our present tariff system. We regret that congress did not do something. We are sure that they could have taken no action which would have made our revenue system more cumbersome and unjust. Mr. Wood promises that he will not allow the subject to rest, but as the next session of congress will be short there can hardly be a full consideration of the subject until the meeting of the 46th congress in 1879.

Fourth of July.

The national board of fire underwriters have been considering the question "Does pyrotechnic patriotism pay" and have decided in the negative. Last year the board sent out circulars to the press before the Fourth of July, which stated the loss from fires and other casualties, which resulted the year before directly from the use of fire works on or about the Fourth of July. These circulars drew attention to the dangers and induced many towns to adopt precautions which materially reduced the number of accidents which are usually incident to that festive day.

The following statistics were gathered by the board as a result of last year's celebration.

Number of cities and towns making returns	2,950
Number of cities and towns reporting alarms caused by fireworks and fire crackers during the month of July, 1877	126
Number of alarms reported caused by fireworks and fire crackers on the 3d and 4th of July, 1877	120
Number of alarms reported caused by fireworks and fire crackers during the rest of the month	303
Number of cities and towns reporting fires caused by fireworks and fire crackers during the month of July, 1877	130
Number of fires reported caused by fireworks and fire crackers on the 3d and 4th of July, 1877	113
Number of fires reported caused by fireworks and fire crackers during the rest of the month	174
Amount damage to property reported burned by fires caused by fireworks and fire crackers on 3d and 4th of July, 1877	$99,870
Amount damage to property reported burned by fires caused by fireworks and fire crackers during rest of month	$102,747
Number of cities and towns reporting casualties caused by fireworks and fire crackers during the month of July, 1877	175
Number of fatal casualties caused by fireworks and fire crackers during the month of July, 1877	31
Number of serious casualties reported caused by fireworks and fire crackers during the month of July, 1877	106
Number of slight casualties reported caused by fireworks and fire crackers during the month of July, 1877	391

The manner of celebrating our national birthday is becoming less dangerous and more enjoyable. Several of the larger cities now use extensive bunting decorations, and thus honor the day. We think this is a good idea. The national holidays in Italy are celebrated in this way, and we know nothing more likely to inspire enthusiasm than a tastefully and profusely adorned street or building.

As yet we have heard of no arrangements being made in this city for the celebration of the Fourth. Many cities are making extensive preparations and Colorado Springs should not be behind them. The future capital of the state should lead on such occasions. We would suggest, in place of something better, that we have a temperance or Sunday-school picnic at one of our canons. We understand that the blue ribbon organization numbers over 500 and the united Sunday-schools have over 650 members, so that a picnic of either organization would be an imposing affair.

S. M. Sanders has lately received a new "buss which will be under the management of Mr. N. W. Bacon. It will be run for the National hotel and also as a transfer "buss."

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DAILY AND WEEKLY,

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Two Dollars per Annum, Payable in Advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING,

Will be made known on application to the office.

President Hayes had received 120 invitations for the Fourth of July, up to Wednesday last.

The New York *Tribune* says: Mr. Sherman would stand still long enough to be hit and not strike back so energetically the Democrats would be happier.

We don't see why Ben Butler did not wish to examine ex-Governor Young if he really thought the Bayer dispatch showed there was any corrupt bargain.

Manton Marble, a confidential friend of Tilden, told one of the members of the Florida returning board that if he "did right" he would not "die poor."

Conkling and Chandler should be held in everlasting and grateful remembrance by Tilden for the valuable assistance they are giving his friends in Washington.

The anxiety of the southern members for a re-election explains in part the large vote in the house on Friday, declaring as revolutionary any attempt to impeach President Hayes' title.

There is some danger that the German reichstag will adopt measures which will increase rather than decrease the power of Socialism in Germany. Extreme and tyrannical measures will only increase the discontent.

Since the recent development which Secretary Thompson has made in the navy department while under Robeson, we do not wonder that Robeson favors a third term. We guess there are some southern patriots of the same kind who also desire a third term.

The general opinion in the republican party seems to be that the legislature should be elected before any canvassing is done for United States senator. If the papers will quietly sit on any too ambitious aspirant for senatorial honors, we think there will be no trouble.

Gen. Ben Harrison denounced before the Indiana state republican convention as idiotic the idea that paper currency is real money. He says it confounds promises with performances. These are the words of the successor of Morton, and may be considered a good omen.

It is said that the Walter Hugh, who was the mysterious backer of Asher and Germanez in the $100,000 negotiation for a Louisiana elector, can be proven to be no other than W. T. Pelton, Tilden's nephew. Here is a fine field of investigation for the democratic committee.

It does not appear that either Mr. S. J. Tilden or his nephew Pelton were at Washington on Friday, to secure the passage of the resolution, declaring that no congress has power to go behind the action of the 44th congress in counting the electoral vote for president and vice-president.

The Hartford *Courant* truly says: "The point we make against the democratic party leaders is that in no particular, since the civil war closed, have they manifested a sincere disposition to give the country peace. On the contrary, their united efforts have been directed to provoke sectional feeling."

The Utica *Republican*, Conkling's organ, is becoming virtuous. It says: "If investigation is to be evaded and the era of corrupt bargains and political trickery is to be kept up, the consequences will be such as no lover of his countrymen can calmly contemplate. We wonder whether this virtuous fit would stand a searching investigation of the New York custom house."

Citizen Justin Schwab, of New York, who speaks so eloquently of the poverty and down-crushed condition of the working people, keeps a beer saloon. If Mr. Schwab would go to work and add to the amount of production in this country instead of taking the hard-earned wages of the laboring man for drink when it should go to feed and clothe his family, we might think him sincere.

It appears that the Potter investigation of the Wormley conference will be awkward for the democrats. Senator Pugh has the names of forty-two southern members of congress who agreed to stand together to prevent filibustering some two weeks before the Wormley hotel conference. The conference only added a dozen votes to this number and made no material difference. It will appear in the investigation is pushed that these forty-two southern members saw that the tendency of the northern members was revolutionary and that they resolved to defeat it.

When the senate committee on the Matthews investigation was discussing the question whether they would be able to finish their work before the adjournment of Congress, one of the members remarked that it was unfortunate that Sunday intervened. Senator Boreas Pugh wittily remarked that as a general thing he was opposed to transacting any business on Sunday, but he thought there was scriptural authority for this case, as the Bible says it is lawful to pull an ass out of a pit on the Sabbath day.

Alexander H. Stephens has just written a letter to the chairman of the democratic committee stating that he shall neither seek or decline a nomination at the hands of his district. He will not object to another candidate being nominated provided it does not reflect on his recent course in congress. Referring to the recent threats of democratic leaders that he could not be returned to congress or writing the letter to the Potter committee he says:

"But if, the convention shall repudiate me as an unfit representative of democratic principles, and shall attempt to ruin me out of the democratic party because of anything connected with my recent public acts or sentiments, then I say to you and them, plainly and distinctly, that I should regard this edict as a brutum fulmen, issued by an irresponsible faction of tricksters, and the question whether I or they are sound in the faith of our fathers, will be left for the true democracy of the district to be settled at the polls."

The restless Edison has just invented another wonder, called the "telescopophone." It is an ear trumpet by which a whisper may be heard six hundred feet and conversation in any ordinary tone may be heard at a distance of a mile. Mr. Edison had the following conversation with a reporter in regard to his invention:

"The telescopophone is assuredly successful. I have demonstrated that by its use. Not only can those partly deaf hear, but persons can talk while a mile or two apart."

"But do not other sounds commingle—sounds intervening between the speaker and the hearer?"

"Certainly they do to a limited extent, and more so if the instruments are not pointed straight."

"How do you account for that?"

"Why, you must point them straight. The same objection could be made to a telescope. If you do not point it straight you see other objects than the one intended. But, when the telescopophone is pointed directly at the distant speaker with telescopic exactness, the voice of the speaker is the chief thing heard."

Some weeks ago we were informed that Mr Edison had invented a kissograph. We wonder whether his next invention will be a telekissograph.

A PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

During the examination this week Gen. Butler seems to have shown his hand pretty plainly. He is evidently trying to do all he can to embarrass the present administration and if possible overthrow it. He does not ask questions as an investigator trying to get at the truth, but as prosecuting attorney. Mr. J. D. Cox has interfered with some of his high handed proceedings two or three times, very much to the annoyance of Mr. Butler. We are aware that some members of the republican party sympathize with Ben Butler in his efforts, but as they are mostly joined to the party for their bread and butter they are not to be feared. Gen. Butler and his clique do not deserve to be recognized as republicans any longer. He has already done the party an incalculable amount of harm. He has always united himself with the worst political elements. His vicious influence or politics caused his defeat in 1874 in a district republican by 5000 majority. He was only returned to congress in 1876 from the most ignorant district in the state because no one would compete with him for the nomination. Now he knows he cannot be elected even from that district.

We have had frequent occasion to remark, that President Hayes is fortunate in his opposition. It is a decided compliment to the administration of President Hayes that it has incurred the political enmity of one of the most corrupt politicians of the day. The pure, healthy, and patriotic air of Hayes' administration is a constant rebuke and offensive to Butler. If President Hayes had continued the "Cristian soldier" in office and made some bad appointments as requested by Butler, there would have been no trouble.

The news of the death of John A. McGahan, correspondent of the London *News*, is received with universal sorrow. He died, as stated in our dispatches, at Constantinople, on Monday, of spotted fever. He was born at St. Louis, Mo., in 1846, and had attained a remarkable reputation for one so young. He has been a newspaper correspondent in Europe and Central Asia. He first showed his remarkable powers as a newspaper correspondent at the siege of Paris, when twenty-five years of age. His eloquent and thrilling letters in regard to the Bulgarian atrocities in 1876, did much to arouse popular feeling in England at that time. Resolutions of thanks from all parts of England were sent to him in appreciation of his work. During the recent war he added greatly to the high reputation he already enjoyed. His criticism of Lord Salisbury's letter was considered masterly. His death was probably caused in a great measure by the great work he has done within the last year.

At the Maine greenback convention, a few days ago, a Mr. Poor said that he had worked forty-eight years and was tired. The convention was utterly indifferent to his unhappy state. The greenback party should do something to aid the "tired" people. A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* suggests the following two additional planks to their platform:—

"*Resolved*, That to all persons resident in the United States who have worked forty-eight years and are tired there shall be paid from the treasury of the United States the sum of fifty cents for each and every remaining month of their lives, such amounts to be assessed and collected from all voters between the ages of twenty-one and forty eight years."

"*Resolved*, That so much of the nineteenth verse of the third chapter of Genesis as is contained in the following words, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground,' be and the same is hereby repealed."

These planks certainly ought to catch the votes of a numerous class!

GRANT'S SOUTHERN POLICY.

Just now while so much complaint is being made by "stalwart" republicans of the Chandler, Butler, Conkling sort, with the southern policy of President Hayes, charging that he has destroyed the Republican party in the South, it is well to see what was done for the Republican party and for Republican voters in the South by General Grant.

It has been claimed that Gen. Grant protected the colored voter in his rights and fostered the Republican party. Let us look at the facts. We give below the vote of the Southern states including Arkansas and Tennessee for 1872 and 1876:—

	1872		1876	
	Grant.	Greeley.	Hayes	Tilden
Maryland	66 760	67,687	71,981	91,780
W Virginia	32 315	29 451	42,698	56,455
Virginia	93,468	91 654	95,558	130,670
N Carolina	94,769	70,094	108,417	125,427
S. Carolina	72 290	22,703	91,870	90,906
Florida	17,763	15,427	23,829	22,92[illegible]
Georgia	62 550	76,356	50,446	130,088
Alabama	90,272	79,444	58,230	102,002
Mississippi	82,175	47,288	52,605	112,173
Louisiana	71,663	57,029	75,135	70,636
Texas	47,406	66,500	44,800	104,755
Arkansas	41,373	37,927	38,669	58,071
Tennessee	85,655	94 391	89,566	133,166
Total	858,459	755,951	853,80[illegible]	1,229,052

In 1872, nine of the above twelve States were republican, in 1876 only three were republican with greatly decreased majorities.

To show the changes in majorities we give the following table:—

	1872		1876	
	Rep maj	Dem maj	Rep maj	Dem maj
Maryland,	. . .	927	.	19,799
West Virginia,	2864	. .	. .	13,757
Virginia,	1814		. .	35,112
North Carolina,	24,675		.	17,010
South Carolina,	49,587		964	. . .
Florida,	2,336		906	. . .
Georgia,	. .	13,806	.	79,632
Alabama,	10,828		.	34,772
Mississippi,	34 887	.	. .	59,568
Louisiana,	14,634		4,499	. .
Texas,		19,094	.	59,955
Arkansas,	3,446		. .	19 402
Tennessee,		8,736	. .	43,600
Total	145.071	42,563	6,369	381,617

Net republican majority, 102,508.

Net democratic majority, 375,248.

Gen. Grant lost two other states, which may be called southern, during his first administration. In 1868 Tennessee gave Grant 30,499 majority and Missouri gave him at the same time 23,232 majority. It is hardly necessary to comment on the above figures; they speak for themselves. During Gen. Grant's last administration a republican net majority of 102,508 was changed into a democratic net majority of 375,248, a change in the result of 477,756 votes. In 1872 the republicans carried nine out of the twelve states mentioned above, and in 1876 the republicans carried only three.

We have given these figures not because we desire to find fault with General Grant's administration but to show that President Hayes can hardly do worse. President Hayes can have the same success as General Grant in his southern policy then in 1880 we may expect every southern state to go democratic with a total majority in the neighborhood of 1,000,000.

To show how well General Grant succeeded in defending the rights of the colored man, we have only to refer to Vicksburg, Hamburg, Eutaw, and to such election returns as the following from Mississippi:—

	1872		1876	
Counties	Greeley, Dem	Grant, Rep.	Tilden, Dem	Hayes Rep.
Amite	578	995	1,471	73
Lowndes	698	3,217	2,073	2
Madison	765	2,512	1,473	13
Tallahatchie	228	891	1,144	1
Warren	1,285	4,709	2,036	623
Yazoo	922	2,433	3,674	2
Total	4,476	14,757	11,871	714
		4,476	714	
Majorities		10,281	11,157	

We do not impugn the motives of President Grant, we do not even say that his policy, with the exception of his southern appointments, was not wise, but we do claim that it was unsuccessful in protecting the colored voters in their rights and that it was rapidly ruining the republican party in the south.

No change in the southern policy could make matters worse than the above tables show. President Hayes is trying a different policy. What its effects will be we cannot tell. It is no more than fair to wait and judge it by the results. And in judging of the results, it should be remembered that President Hayes found the republican party in the south on its last legs, and barely able with returning boards and the army to carry three states.

While General Butler is trying to connect the name of President Hayes with Florida frauds, it is well to bear in mind the following letter:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1877.

"DEAR MR. SECRETARY:—If the commission which the president signed on the 24th inst. for James E. Anderson as consul for the United States at Funchal has not been delivered to the appointee, the president will be pleased to have you retain possession of it until further inquiries as to Mr. Anderson's character are instituted.

Very truly yours,
"W. K. ROGERS, private secretary.
"To secretary of state, present."

The Potter committee are continually running across letters that they don't want. Gen. Smith, appointment clerk at the treasury, one of the witnesses, last week was indiscreet enough to read the following letter to the committee, just at a time when the democrats including Butler of course expected to show that an office was given to Anderson on account of some bargain. The letter reads:—

"DEAR GENERAL:—I have your favor of the 20th. No one is under obligations to Anderson. I saw him on the cars going to Baltimore. He told me he was satisfied. If he doesn't choose to take what you think is proper, drop him. I promised nothing but to do what I could to have him appointed.

"Yours respectfully,
STANLEY MATTHEWS."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* pungently and we think wisely says that, "the incessant and pernicious assaults upon the president's title—the vindictive and persistent vociferation that he never was elected, but is a fraud—may not only justify him in reconsidering his one-term declaration, but demand from his sense of self-respect that he shall do so, and that such a conclusion in the coming time of crucial tests would crush away the sharpers who have been disappointed in their personal aims like a swarm of venomous insects. There is a good deal to think about within a short distance of this spot, and we defer further elucidation for the benefit of the gentlemen of the perennial Grant persuasion until another time."

France and Italy have accepted the invitation of the United States to hold an international monetary congress. This assures the success of the plan. France has been reluctant to accept our invitation but is now fully pledged. England is waiting, but as she probably would not agree to a bi-metallic currency, her presence in the congress would not add to the unanimity of the decision. While we are inclined to the single standard used at present by Great Britain, we think some good may be done by the discussion of the monetary question by able men. Bi-metallism is sustained by able men and, to say the least, with plausible arguments. We trust our government will use unusually care in the selection of her representatives to this congress. We cannot afford to send them to this meeting who will talk the nonsense that was talked in congress last winter. The only speech, delivered by an advocate of bi-metallism last winter which impressed us, was by Senator Lamar. And that was against the Bland bill. We would suggest the names of Senator Lamar and S. D. Horton, also a bi-metallist, or two of the representatives. We would also suggest that some such man as Pro. Sumner, Bowen or Diman be selected to represent the most intelligent constituency in this country which favors a single standard. We are glad the question is to be removed from politics and to be considered by men of at least fair ability and wide experience.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

It is quite interesting to examine the movements of specie during the last few years. It is also quite encouraging to this country to see that we are exporting less and less specie, while we are importing more.

The following table shows the exports and imports of coin and bullion for the past fifteen years.

	Exports	Imports
1864	100,473,562	13,115,612
1865	64,518,124	9 810,072
1866	82,643,374	10,700,092
1867	54,976,196	22,070,475
1868	83,745,975	14,188,363
1869	42,015,966	19,807,276
1870	43,685,802	26,419,179
1871	84,203,359	21,270,024
1872	72,798,240	13,745,689
1873	73,905,546	21,480,937
1874	59,899,686	28,454,906
1875	83,857,129	20,900,717
1876	50,038,691	15,956,681
1877	43,754,738	40,774,414

A comparison of the exports and imports for the years ending June 30, 1876, and 1877, shows the greatest change.

	Year Ending June 30, '76	Year End'g June 30, '77
Exports	$50,038,691	$43,135,738
Imports	15,956,681	40,774,414
Exports over imports,	$34,102,010	$2,361,324

This is quite remarkable. In one year the amount of our exports in coin and bullion over our imports was reduced from $34,102,010 to $2,361,324. In 1864 our exports of specie exceeded our imports, as will be seen by the above table, $87,000,000. The probabilities now are that our imports of coin and bullion will largely exceed our exports for the next year. During the six weeks from May 1 our exports have been $1,071,575 while our imports have been $1,375,566, a balance of about $600,000 over the exports. It will be noticed how very favorable this is by a comparison with the exports and imports for the same time last year. The exports then were $12,464,236 and the imports were only $666,641, showing a favorable change to this country of nearly $3,000,000 a month.

There is a good deal of anxiety to see the letter which Secretary Sherman has prepared for the investigating Committee. It has the names and addresses of a large number of witnesses who will testify as to the intimidation practiced in Louisiana. He has the names of murdered Republicans, and can show that they were murdered because they were Republicans. The committee in common justice cannot fail to listen to these witnesses, as they have charged in the preamble of their resolution that Sherman's intimidation and not intimidation caused the throwing out of the votes in East and West Feliciana.

President Hayes was requested to give the Potter Committee all correspondence on the subject of Anderson's appointment. Among other letters, he sent one from J. W. Bulldozer. We are quite sure that people generally will concur in Mr. Bulldozer's opinions. The letter is as follows:—

WEST FELICIANA, LA., MAY 17, 1877.
Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir: Understanding that Mr. James E. Anderson (carpet-bagger), of New Orleans, is an applican for a consulship, and that he would like letters from those who know him, I take the liberty to enclose this to you. I am the person who attempted to rid the state of him last fall (see his testimony before the congressional committee in New Orleans. Being unfortunately unsuccessful in my attempt, the people of this state look to you for relief and with one voice implore you, if you have any vacant consulship at any earthquake shaken point—any cholera infected city, any yellow fever point, or any small-pox ridden community, or any vacant commissionership to the fiercest of our Indian tribes, to send him to one of those places at once, because we consider the said Anderson a person who has just sufficient character to serve the party that pays the most money, and of the class of patriots who can best serve their country by crying for it. Hoping of an affirmative response, I subscribe myself, JOHN W BULLDOZER.

Indorsed 25th of May, 1877.

The congressional library commission have agreed upon a report to present to congress. From the many plans which have been considered for the library, it has selected the one which proposes to construct a building of from 300 to 400 feet square on Judiciary square. The commission recommends that $150,000 be immediately appropriated to commence the work. The need of a new building is great. There are now 60,000 books belonging to the library which are without shelf room. Under the copyright law, the library has already received 250,000 pamphlets, books, maps, etc., which are piled up anywhere. Besides the library is too full of shelves for comfort. We trust that Senator Howe has some competent men associated with him in the commission. For if not, we are afraid that little good taste will be shown in the construction of the building. It will be remembered that when Carpenter's picture of the signing of the emancipation proclamation was offered to congress that Senator Howe spoke in favor of receiving it and referred to Carpenter's picture as a work of art, and at the same time adversely criticised Leonardo da Vinci's fresco of the Last Supper, and referred to it as though it was produced from life. The United States now owns one of the finest reference libraries in the world, and congress should do something immediately so that it may be preserved.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The day after William Cullen Bryant fell on the stoop of the house of his friend, James Grant Wilson, and received fatal injuries, the *Evening Post* spoke of Mr Bryant as the first citizen of New York and the other New York papers readily conceded him that position. We may use a still stronger expression, he was the foremost citizen of the United States. The whole country will share with New York her grief at this sad event.

Mr. Bryant was born at Cummington, in Massachusetts, in 1794. He received in early life that New England discipline, which has made New England's sons so influential during the present century. Great attention was given to his education by his father, who was highly educated for his day. In 1810 he entered Williams College, and left under somewhat doubtful circumstances in 1812. He first tried the profession of law and from 1815 to 1825 he practiced with great success. But his tastes were decidedly literary and in 1825 he fairly embarked in literature by taking the position as editor of the New York *Review*, to which he was a voluminous contributor.

But before this he had already achieved an enviable reputation as a poet. In 1813 he wrote his Thanatopsis which was published in the North American *Review* in 1817. This introduced him to Richard H. Dana and other members of that coterie which then represented the highest culture and literary talent of the country. In 1821 he received the high honor of an invitation to deliver before the Phi Beta Kappa society, of Harvard, a poem. When he arrived in New York, in 1825, a leading position, among contemporary writers, was spontaneously yielded to him. In 1826 he formed his first connection with the evening *Post*. He immediately established the *Post* as the most cultivated and we may say most intellectual paper of the metropolis—a position which it has since maintained. The *Post* has not only been the organ of literary men, but has been distinguished as the ablest paper in the country in the discussion of purely economic questions. In 1834 he made a trip to Europe to make himself more familiar with modern languages and literature. He had already been introduced to European readers by an edition of his works which were published in London with a preface by genial Washington Irving. His reception in Europe was very cordial and he was everywhere recognized as a man of genius. He afterwards made several other trips to Europe and his observations have been published in two volumes, "Letters of a Traveler," and "Letters from Spain and Other Countries." Nearly fourteen years ago, the century club of New York gave a reception in honor of his seventieth birthday. Few men have received such compliments as Mr. Bryant then received. The reception was attended by the most prominent literary men of the country.

During the latter part of his life he has been exceedingly active. Until the day of his injury he was actively connected with the management of the *Post*. Only a few weeks ago he presided at the dinner given, we think, by the century club, to Bayard Taylor just before his departure for Europe. His address, on that fatal afternoon, at the dedication of the statue to Mazzini, will long be remembered. The audience was struck with the intellectual vigor of this old man of 84. Mr Bryant never delivered an off-hand address of more beauty, eloquence and power than that one.

While always taking the deepest interest in public affairs we believe that he never held any office. His editorial writing exercised a powerful influence in shaping the opinions of his day. He early took the free trade tariff view, and the *Post* has been distinguished as the ablest exponent of that view. He also opposed all class legislation and public grants of money for internal improvements. These views naturally associated him with the democratic party as opposed to the whig party. Of late, however, since questions of more vital importance have been agitated, he has acted with the republican party.

While the prose of Mr Bryant has always been distinguished for its terse and vigorous thought, expressed in clear, concise, elegant diction, his reputation as a literary man will rest upon his poetry. His poetry will never be popular, though it will always be read with calm delight by men of reflective mind. He has been frequently and appropriately styled the Wordsworth of America. Though there is no great warmth of feeling, yet here and there are passages which would stir one's enthusiasm as the "Song of Marion's Men." James Russell Lowell in that discriminating and delightful criticism of American writers, "A Fable for Critics," has given the following estimation of Bryant's poetry, which will generally be considered just, though we do not think he overestimates the warmth of feeling which Bryant sometimes shows:

There is Bryant, as quiet, as cool, and as dignified,
As a smooth, silent iceberg that is dignified,
Save where by reflection his kindred it mocks
With a semblance of flame by the chill North lights.

* * * * * * *

But he lacks the one merit of kindling enthusiasm:
If he stir you at all, it is just on my soul,
Like being stirred up with the very North Pole.

* * * * * * *

But, deduct all you can, there's enough that's right good in him,
He has a true soul for field, river, and wood in him;
And his heart in the midst of brick walls or where'er it is,
Glows, softens, and thrills with the tenderest charities—
To you mortals that delve in this trade ridden planet?
No, to old Berkshire's hills, with their lime stone and granite.

* * * * * * *

But my dear little bardlings, don't prick up your ears
Nor suppose I would rank you and Bryant as peers,
If I call him an iceburg, I don't mean to say
There is nothing in that which is grand in its way,
He is almost the one of your poets that knows
How much grace, strength, and dignity lie in repose,

If he sometime fall short, he is too wise to mar
His thoughts' modest fullness by going too far,
'Twould be well if your authors should all make a trial
Of what virtue there is in severe self denial,
And measure their writings by Hesiod's staff,
Which teaches that all has less value than half.

Mr. Bryant, as Lowell has so well said, is eminently a part of nature. His first and greatest poem, "Thanatopsis," shows his deep sympathy with it. Even in these beautiful June days, one cannot read his "Death of the Flowers," commencing "The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year," without a tinge of sadness. All his poetry breathes a religious spirit. His "Forest Hymn" shows how clearly he recognized the Creator and his own duties in his communion with nature.

We cannot close this notice better than by quoting the lines, in which sixty-five years ago, he taught the world how to live, and which so beautifully tells the story of his own life and death:

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Several copies of President Tenney's "New West" are for sale at Duncan's bookstore, at the remarkably low price of 25 cents, or 50 cents for those in cloth covers. They are illustrated with fifteen views of Colorado Springs scenery and two maps.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT—R B Hayes, of Ohio
VICE PRESIDENT—Wm A. Wheeler, of New York
PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY—W K Rodgers.

CABINET

SECRETARY OF STATE—Wm M Evarts of New York.
" TREASURY—John Sherman, of Ohio
" WAR—Geo. W McCrary, of Iowa
" NAVY—R. W. Thompson, of Indiana.
" INTERIOR—Carl Schurz, of Missouri
POSTMASTER GENERAL—D M Key, of Tennessee
ATTORNEY GENERAL—Chas. Devens, of Massachusetts

STATE OF COLORADO.

GOVERNOR—J. L. Routt.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—Lafayette Head.
SECRETARY OF STATE—Wm. M. Clark,
STATE TREASURER—George C. Corning.
STATE AUDITOR—David C. Crawford.
ATTORNEY GENERAL—A Sampson
SUPT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—L. C Shattuck.
JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT—H C Thatcher, Wilbur F Stone, S. H. Elbert.
REGENTS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY—L W Dolloff Frederick J Fbert, W H Van Gerson, George Fritch, Crescencio Valdez, Junius Berkley
JUDGE OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—J W. Henry
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—J M Waldron
CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT—A S. Welch
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY—W S. Decker.
CLERK U S COURTS—Edward F Bishop.
CLERK SUPREME COURT—Keyes Danforth
UNITED STATES MARSHAL—F P Wilcox
ASSAYER U S MINT—Herman Silver
SURVEYOR GENERAL—Wm. L Campbell

EL PASO COUNTY

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—J C Woodbury, Matt France, and C R Husted
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER—Irving Howbert
COUNTY ATTORNEY—C E. Stubbs.
COUNTY JUDGE—E A Colburn
SHERIFF—Peter Becker
TREASURER—Benj F Crowell
ASSESSOR—E. J Eaton
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT—James Correy
COUNTY PHYSICIAN—E C Kimball
CORONER—George H Stewart
SURVEYOR—T L Jackson

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS

MAYOR—Matt France
ALDERMEN—FIRST WARD—Giles Chisey
SECOND WARD—Al Kennedy
THIRD WARD—J H Woodgate
FOURTH WARD—Chas Walker
CITY CLERK—S V McGinnes
CITY TREASURER—E F Bo
POLICE MAGISTRATE—Walter A Smith
CITY ATTORNEY—J C Helm
CITY PHYSICIAN—W M Strickler
DITCH COMMISSIONER—S J Carithers
CITY CONSTABLE—L C Dana
SCHOOL BOARD—Wm Wagner (president), E J Eaton secretary N S Culver (treasurer)
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—E. Price W. A. Smith

COLONY OFFICERS

PRESIDENT—Gen Wm J Palmer
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR—Henry McAllister jr
SECRETARY AND TREASURER—Geo Summers, pro tem
CHIEF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR—George Summers
BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Gen Wm J Palmer Robt H Lamborn, Henry McAllister, jr Wm A Bell, Wm S Jackson and Chas B. Lamborn

TIME TABLE

Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH		TRAINS GOING NORTH.	
Leadville Express		*Leadville Express*	
Arrive	6 14 P M	Arrive	8.35 A. M.
Leave	6 10 P M.	Leave	8 40 A M
Way Freight		*Way Freight*	
Arrive	2 20 P M.	Arrive	9.45 A M
Leave	2 30 P M	Leave	10 00 A M
San Juan Express		*San Juan Express*	
Arrive	11 35 A M	Arrive	4 40 P M
Leave	11 40 A M	Leave	4 45 P M

Through Tickets for sale to all principal cities East at the depot Fare same from here as from Denver or Pueblo Parties can select their own route
For full information call on or address
J M ELLISON Agent

CHURCH DIRECTORY

METHODIST CHURCH *Colorado Springs*
Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A M and 7 00 P M Sabbath School 3 P M, Class Meetings at 12 M, and 7 P M Teachers' Meeting, Wednesday 7½ P M Prayer Meeting Wednesday 7 00 P M Leaders Meeting Friday 7 00 P M Official Meeting Monday before last Sabbath of each month at 7 00 P M
Rev J A SLAYT Pastor

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH *Colorado Springs*
Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7 00 o'clock Sunday School 3 P M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7 00 o'clock
Rev H D GAGE, Pastor

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs*
Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 8 o'clock Sunday School at 3 P M
Rev J F WALKER Rector

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Preaching at 11 30 o'clock A M and at 7 00 o'clock, P M Sabbath School at 9 30 A M Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 00 o'clock
J C M LITTRELL, Pastor

CATHOLIC CHURCH, *Colorado Springs*
Morning Service at 11 o'clock Sunday School and afternoon prayers at 3 o'clock
Rev P BENDER, Pastor pro tem

BAPTIST CHURCH, *Colorado Springs*
Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7 00 o'clock Sabbath School at 3 o'clock Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 00 o'clock
A L VAIL, Pastor

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs*
Services will be held in Unity Chapel, at 11 A M, and 7 00 P M Sabbath school immediately after morning service Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 P M
R F CROSS Pastor

LODGE ORDERS

EL PASO LODGE, No 13 A F AND A M
Meets in Masonic Hall northeast corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month Visiting brethren are cordially invited W M STRICKLER W M
J H WOODGATE, Sec

COLORADO SPRINGS ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, U D AND A M meets in Masonic Hall, northeast corner Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

T G HORN, M. D,
OFFICE IN UNION BLOCK, ROOMS 18 AND 19. Residence, northeast corner of Boulder street and Nevada avenue

WILLIAM HARRISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW Office, over People's Bank, Colorado Springs, Colo

E N CLARK,
MINING ENGINEER Reports on Coal, Iron, and Fissure Mines Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on Mining Questions before the Courts Route, Colorado

T C. HELM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW Office, Bijou Street, opposite El Paso County Bank

From last Saturday's Daily.

We regret to announce the death of James Christmas Hix, third son of James A. and Harriet E. Hix, who died in this city at 12 45 on Thursday, June 13, 1878, aged 24 years It was only last Thursday that we published the death of Mr. Orrison K. Hix, the eldest son of this bereaved couple. The deepest sympathies of the entire community should be extended to them.

Mr. Charles Cavender made us a pleasant call yesterday He reports Leadville to be in a very prosperous condition. Rich strikes are made near these almost daily. Mr Cavender confirms the report that Stevens and Leiter were offered $600,000 for a half interest in the Iron mine. Just now Stray Horse gulch seems to be the objective point for prospectors. Michael Norris discovered ore there last week, which is assaying from 40 to 200 ounces per ton.

Valuable Presents.

Ferris Finch, Enrolling clerk of the house of representatives, has just presented to the public schools, through Dr. C. C. Reynolds, a valuable chart which contains all the autographs of the members of the 44th congress, the judges of the supreme court and Gen Grant and his cabinet. G. V. Adams, clerk of the house of representatives, G. C. Gorham, secretary of the senate, and D. W. Middleton, clerk of the Supreme court, have all certified on the chart that the signatures are genuine. The gift was formally presented to the school yesterday and was highly appreciated. Mr. Finch also presented the school with an elegantly bound copy of Rear Admiral Davis' Polar Expedition.

Mr. Finch came to this state last summer and has maintained a special interest in our city since, as his valuable presents show. The chart will be interesting to everyone. Among the members of the 44th congress, we noticed the name of Lyman K. Bass, now of this city.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

A Report from Prof. Parker.

Prof. Parker has given us the following extracts from his yearly report.

The following statistics are taken from my yearly report to the school board:

Whole number of pupils in attendance, 252 boys, 227 girls Total 479.

Average number belonging,	295
" daily attendance,	272
Number half-days absence,	5,412
" cases of tardiness,	1,528
" pupils suspended,	34
" receiving corporal punishment,	6

The irregularity of attendance shown in the great number of 5,412 half-days absence is partially due to the per centage of "floating population," and considerably due to the idea that many people seem to entertain that school is the last thing to be considered. A father goes out to a distant ranch and takes his child with him, thereby keeping him from his work a day, perhaps a week

This same idea produces much of the tardiness that is shown in 1528 cases in a thirty-eight weeks' session, an average of nine per day. A boy has just time enough to get to school, but must first go to the postoffice to mail a letter, although it would not leave the office until the afternoon train. I know that many of the children are obliged to wait upon invalid parents and are generally excusable.

Punctuality is one of the most important things for children to learn, and there is no place where this can be cultivated better than in the attendance at school.

A pupil not only loses the time he is absent but his interest, also, in his work because of a restlessness of spirit and the falling behind his class. More than one parent has found fault with the teacher of his boy because she fails to interest him, when, for this or that of no great importance, he has kept his child at home one-fourth, or more, of the time.

The teachers are all earnestly working for punctuality and regularity of attendance. The school board help us as much as possible The children are ready to do their part We, therefore, earnestly request that the parents assist us by not allowing anything to make their children absent or tardy, unless it be sickness or something unavoidable.

Five pupils, Charles Shields, Lizzie Doak, Alice Rogers, Charley Brown, and Mary Hughes, have been neither tardy nor absent or the past year. The first two have now been perfect in attendance and punctuality for two years.

By the very small number of thirty-four suspended pupils, and six receiving corporal punishment, it will be seen that the children are striving to deport themselves well and with good success.

The half-day system works well. Miss Tupper believes that her pupils are earning more than they would under the whole-day system. Over a hundred children are in this department. By having only one-half of them at a time she can devote more time to teaching and less to disciplining The children are much brighter and more ready for work than if they were in school the whole day

The following pupils passed over 90 per cent. in each study and belong to the first class. Charles Shields, Alice Adams, Harry Williams, Willie Linman, Mary Hart, Budd Walbridge, Willie Welch, Irving Mosher, Sammie Citredge and Reno Johnson.

The following, while falling below 90 in some one study, have an average of 90 or more. Emma Douglass, Reno Johnson, Fannie Aiken, Charles Eye, Grace Van Voorhis Mary Martin, Lizzie Martin, Johnnie Parkhurst, Jennie Adams, Fred Summers, Stella Boye, Blanche Brower, Jennie McCabe, Lottie Arnold, Kent Wicher, Ellen Crouch, Hattie Rogers, Marion Barnes, Mary Vella and Mamie Reynolds.

Special mention is due to Edna Curtis, who has done two years' work during the past year.

In nearly all cases the pupils have done well—better than they did the year before. There is room for improvement—plenty of it, and we hope that one and all will do better and better for each year until we place our school the first in the state

Prof. McPherron and wife, of Tabor College, Iowa, and Miss Townsend, a returned missionary, will be here next week to spend the summer in Colorado Springs and vicinity.

From last Sunday's Daily.

Over $130 has been subscribed to the temperance reading room fund yesterday morning.

The Veta Excursion.

The library excursion to Veta Pass yesterday, passed off pleasantly and with entire satisfaction to all who took part in it. The train left Colorado Springs at the time announced, and reached the Veta Pass at one o'clock, p. m., meeting with no detention.

The excursionists were agreeably surprised at passing through so large an extent of fine country, and were delighted with the mountain scenery.

Although the day was quite cloudy, with occasional light showers, the views were comparatively uninterrupted. At Dump Mountain the "jumping off place" as it is termed, the train stopped for some time, both going and returning, the people enjoying the scenery and picking wild flowers to their hearts content. This point is just above the "Nine-Mile"—that wonderful example of railway engineering where the cars were literally above the clouds.

At Veta Pass, where the principal stay was made, camp-fires were built, and dinner was had in true picnic style. Starting homeward at about 2 30 p.m., the excursionists reached home at 9 o'clock, all feeling that the day had been well spent.

Conductor Livingstone, who had the train in charge, and the other railway officials, are entitled to much credit for their care and efficiency The arrangements made by the railway company were most complete, and everything went smoothly from the beginning to the end.

FROM LEADVILLE.

The Great Central Mining District—Its Immense Mineral Resources—A Railroad Needed for their Development.

LEADVILLE, June 13, 1878.

To the Editor of the Gazette.—

After careful study and observation, I am convinced that the mineral resources of Lake county and its tributary territory have never been over-estimated, that the present out-look is not only brilliant but full of promise for permanent prosperity, and that the wide-spread interest which is sending such a wonderful tide of emigration hitherward is fully justified by the richness of the metaliferous ores and deposits so profusely scattered throughout the district. The extent of the carbonate ores is as yet purely conjectury. The limits of deposition have not been determined. It is only known that they occupy to a greater or less extent a district at least five miles in breadth by ten miles in length and that when fully developed their abundance and richness almost staggers the credulity of old miners. No human calculation can fix the limit of value of these carbonate beds. Although, like the typical ore, these great horizontal contact veins have their pinches and barrens, their "horses" and faults, yet their average thickness and general continuity are such as insure a supply beyond computation, while their accessibility and ease in working, together with their tractability for smelting, render the cost of production much less than with other ores.

But the mineral riches of this district are not confined to the carbonates. This county is rimmed with lode-scarred mountains. Whether we climb to the east, the north or the west, we shall find a net-work of veins and fissures seaming the mountains and locking their treasures of gold and silver, of iron and lead or the hand of man to gather them in. Their development has scarcely begun. On the north and west the pick of the miner has scarcely produced a scar, although the great central range is known to be fissured from top to bottom with wide-filled lodes of gold and silver. Thousands of prospectors might flock to these mountain fields and yet be lost to one another, so vast is their extent.

Such, then, is the mineral territory tributary to Leadville. How shall it be developed? While the growth of Leadville in population and business is one of the present wonders, yet its swaddling clothes are scarcely cast off, and its development is a thing very largely of the future. Its growth and prosperity depend solely upon the development of the mineral resources of the large territory tributary to it. That development depends largely upon the market for ores. The market is good or poor according as it is accessible or inaccessible. Leadville is locked up in the mountains. Transportation is uncertain and costly. Our smelters are run at great expense and consequently buy no low grade ores. We need more smelters and cheaper coke—a market for low grade as well as high grade ores. We need a ready and always reliable means of access so that capitalists will visit us and learn from personal observation the attractions for investment. Give Leadville a railroad and within three years she will number a permanent population of more than ten thousand.

A railroad would not only pay Leadville but pay its stockholders. The quantity of freight hauled in and high grade ores hauled out is already enormous, and with a railroad up the valley, the mining districts of Trout creek and Chalk creek would develop rapidly and add their share to a business which would inevitably increase in accelerating ratio.

C. C. COOMBS.

Over the Range.

The Seven Lakes.

The Party Thereto, and Some of Their Doings, Together with an Account of the Trip.

Incidents.

On Thursday morning last a party of ladies and gentlemen, sixteen in number, under the guidance of Mr. H. A. Marsh, of the firm of Marsh & Brent, left the city for a trip to the Seven Lakes. During the early part of the morning an interested crowd of spectators assembled in front of the Burlington headquarters, on Cascade Avenue, watching the preparations which were being made, i.e. the saddling and packing of the burros. After this was completed, the train proceeded to the residence of Dr. C. E. Ecworcs, where the party *embarked*, and at half past ten a. m. the trip was commenced. In passing down Huerfano street, the novelty of the outfit attracted much attention, and large numbers of people gathered here, each and all wishing the party *bon voyage*. Just after crossing Tejon street, the burro, on whose back was packed the photographer's outfit, started off on a trot, rattling the contents of the box, the noise of which only increased the animal's speed. He was finally headed off by the guide and brought to a stand still, but the ludicrous spectacle which he presented as he trotted down the street, caused considerable merriment, especially among the spectators.

At about twelve o'clock the party entered Bear Creek canon and proceeding up the trail about a mile, came upon an old log cabin, which, from the fact that "de roofs in de sunshine and de rain," was immediately dubbed "the little old cabin in the lane." Here an hour was spent in resting and the discussion of the numerous contents of the "grub box," which, by the unanimous vote of the party, were "taken from the table," and a good portion "disposed" of. At half past two the "line of march" was again taken up. The trail through the canon is very winding, crossing and recrossing the creek, climbing and descending the sides of the canon, forcibly reminding one of the old nursery rhyme, "Here we go up, up, upey, and here we go down, down, downey." The scenery throughout the canon is simply grand, at one time, looking from the banks of the creek, the walls of the canon could be seen extending upwards hundreds of feet, and again passing along the very edge of a precipice, away down which the creek might be seen, as it dashed along, and the murmur of its waters coming to the ear like sweet music, caused that deep feeling by which the grandeur and sublimity of the scene could be duly appreciated Occasionally a break in the mountains would reveal the plains, spreading out like an ocean, and the shadows which the clouds threw upon them formed a most beautiful effect. The party proceeded along in this way for some hours, varying the monotony by cutting sticks which were applied vigorously to the backs of the burros, but without any material effect.

When about half a mile from the Lake House, on the Pike's Peak trail, the party diverged from that on to King & Welch's trail, and up which they proceeded. Here they met with several banks of snow, off the trail, however, and quite a snowball contest ensued, which all enjoyed as being quite a novelty for June. At 8 o'clock p. m., on reaching the edge of Lake park the party encamped for the night, and by the light of a huge camp-fire, which was soon started, the tents were pitched and supper disposed of. Soon after 9 o'clock the moon, which was at its full, came sailing into view, lighting up the mountains and seeming to turn night into day. By 11 o'clock the party had "turned in," and the burros, which had been turned loose, took possession of the camp, and as they formed a circle around the camp-fire, gazed into the same with their thoughtful and expressive countenances, but when four of the animals came up to where three of the gentlemen of the party were lying and continued for several minutes to gaze into their faces, the laugh which was raised sent Messrs. Burros flying out of the camp. During the night one of the gentlemen arose to replenish the fire and while out of the camp for wood heard a tremendous noise, which sent him flying back to the camp, affirming that he had heard a mountain lion, but after a little he came to the conclusion that it was only the braying of a jack burro. At 5:30 Friday morning the camp was again astir, and after breakfast a view of the camp by our special artist was taken, after which the party received a visit from Messrs. King and Welch, who might be termed the proprietors of the Seven Lakes. Under their guidance the party proceeded to visit their cabin, which is situated near the shore of the largest lake which, by the way, covers some eighty acres, and has a depth of from sixty to seventy feet.

These lakes are about four miles southwest of Pike's Peak, and are the source of Beaver creek. They lie in a beautiful valley, which has received the name of Lake park, and were discovered in 1872 by Mr. Quincy King, who was probably the first white man to visit them. They are fed by springs and melted snow, and their waters are as clear as crystal. It is the intention of the proprietors to thoroughly stock these lakes with fish—trout, salmon, sunfish, etc., and within three or four years we may expect to hear of excellent fishing there. A large cabin is being built, which will be capable of accommodating some fifteen guests at a time. This is certainly one of the most beautiful spots to be found in the Rocky mountains, and we predict for it great celebrity in the future. Messrs. King and Welch are gentlemen who are well known in our city, and we have no doubt but their large circle of friends will wish them the best of success in their undertaking.

At 10 30 a.m., the party started on the return trip, and as they left the lakes, Pike's Peak could be seen looming up before them like a huge snow bank. The trip down the canon was but a repetition of the previous day's trip, nothing of particular interest taking place.

Among the party were Mrs. A. M. Flournoy, an old lady seventy-three years of age, and Master Walter Ecworcs, nine months old. These were perhaps the oldest lady and the youngest child who have ever taken such a trip Besides these the party consisted of Dr and Mrs. C. E. Ecworcs, Mrs. Dr. F. G. Flournoy and son, Mrs. Dr. Sumner and, Mrs A. M. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Coloyd, Fred. W. Faulkes, of the Cedar Rapids *Republican*, and wife, Chas. J. Penn, of the *Mountaineer*, and J. W. Erwin, of the GAZETTE As before stated the party was under the guidance of Mr. H. A Marsh, who was assisted by Mr Frank Williams. Great credit is due to these gentlemen, and especially to Mr. Marsh, for the success which attended the party, and only the modesty of the gentleman aforesaid prevented his receiving a hearty vote of thanks for the same. At seven o'clock on Friday evening the party arrived in Colorado Springs, tired, but much pleased with the trip.

It is but due Messrs. Marsh and Brent to say that their charges are very reasonable. They will furnish burros and a guide for a trip to the summit of the Peak for four dollars the round trip. They will also take parties to any point in the mountains, furnish them with everything needed, such as tents, bedding, &c., and board them for four dollars per day, and we would advise all who contemplate such trips to call on Messrs. Marsh & Brent, of the burro line.

The German Editors.

Last night's train from Denver brought to this city the party of German editors, who with a number of their friends, are on a pleasure tour through Colorado, the guests of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway company They arrived in Pueblo on Wednesday, proceeded to Denver on Thursday, thence through Clear Creek Canon to Georgetown, and returning reached Colorado Springs as before stated. A number of carriages from Bacon's livery were in waiting at the depot, and on the arrival of the train, the party proceeded immediately to Manitou, where they are guests at the Manitou House They will visit during the day the Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie, and the various other points of interest in and about Manitou, returning to Colorado Springs in time to take the evening train for the south.

The party is composed of the following named gentlemen, all of whom are prominently connected with the German press H. Rastoer, Illinois Staats Zeitung, Chicago, W. W. Coleman, Milwaukee Herald, Matthew Kramer, Detroit Volksblatt, P V Deuster, Milwaukee Seebote; A. Schultz, Kansas City Post and Tribune, E. J. Leischsenring, Allentown, Pa' Wiebote, A. Varkhausen, Detroit Evening Post, Max Wenzle, correspondent, Detroit, E. Olshausen, Westliche Post, St. Louis, Wm. Bubert, America, St. Louis, S N. Townsend, London Turf, Field and Farm, C. L. Bernays, and E. Spiering, St. Louis correspondents, A. Seidensticker, Zeitung, Indianapolis, Dr. R. A Koss, Agricultural Zeitung, Milwaukee. The party numbers in all twenty-one, several of the gentlemen being accompanied by their wives. The party is under the guidance of C. B. Schmidt of Topeka, who is also connected with the A. T & S. F. Railroad.

To-morrow they will take a trip down the road from Pueblo as far as Garland, and upon returning, further arrangements will be made.

Abstract of the Meteorological Record of Colorado College, Colorado Springs.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 15, 1878.

Highest barometer, 30 148 inches, Saturday.
Lowest barometer, 29.860 inches, Wednesday.
Range, 0.286 inches.
Mean barometer, 29.971 inches
Highest thermometer, 83°5 Friday.
Lowest thermometer, 47° Sunday and Friday.
Range 36°5.
Greatest daily range, 36.°5 Friday.
Least daily range, 11° Wednesday.
Mean daily range, 24°.4
Mean thermometer, 63°.1.
Wind, prevailing direction, nw
Total number of miles traveled during the week, 1200.
Mean humidity, 54 per cent. of saturation.
Total rainfall, 0.57 inches.

C. M. LOUD.

Mr. E. H. H. Foster, an artist lately arrived from England, is visiting Manitou, and is stopping at the Cliff House. He has just finished a very handsome picture of the "Ute Pass—looking up," and intends painting a picture of the same pass—"looking down." We are informed that he is now at work on a picture of the new trail to the summit of Pike's Peak.

O. C. Peck has bought one of the basement houses on north Nevada Avenue, the one next to Dr. Culver's.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The Recent Storm.

The heavy fall of rain which took place on Saturday and Sunday morning, although not as severe as that which visited the city some three or four weeks ago, yet was of sufficient magnitude as to cause, at the time, serious apprehension of the result. Sunday morning the Monument presented quite a broad expanse, having risen several feet, and fears were entertained that the temporary bridge which had been built might be swept away; but fortunately, the rise was not sufficient to cause this and with the exception of washing out a portion of the western foundation of the bridge, no damage of consequence was sustained. Workmen were put at work at an early hour yesterday morning, consequently travel was almost unimpeded. The large flume near the fair grounds sustained some small damage by a portion of it sinking away, not enough, however, to injure it materially. Commissioner Carithers reported last night that the water would be turned on to-day. At present Moore's lapidary shop is on an island, the creek having cut a channel around it on the east and Mr. Moore is not sure but on the subsiding of the water he will find his shop on the western instead of the eastern bank. A small portion of the mill race of the Pike's Peak mill was washed away so as to overflow the race, causing such damage as will take until about Thursday to repair One end of the bridge at the beer garden was washed away and it will be some days before the repairs to it will be completed

The trains on the D & R. G. railway were somewhat interfered with by the storm The bottom of three bents on the railroad bridge at this place, and one of the bridge at Edgerton, were washed out by the rising of the creek. A gang of men were put to work Sunday afternoon and the repairs were completed by 4 o'clock p. m. yesterday Sunday evening's train from Denver and yesterday morning's train from the south, were not sent out The road is now in good condition.

We understand that the rain which fell some ten miles below the city, on the Fountain, was very severe, but have learned as yet of no material damage being done.

Military Matters.

The meeting of the infantry company was called to order at 8 o'clock Mr. C. C. Pearce, in the chair. On motion Charles Shields was elected clerk of election and secretary pro tem. After the reading of the minutes an opportunity was given for persons to sign the roll, of which several availed themselves. Several articles in the regulations which had been laid over from the previous meeting were called up, and action upon them was taken.

On motion it was agreed that the company should receive the name of the "Colorado Rifles.

The meeting next proceeded to the election of officers The names of E. T. Ensign and Dr. W. N. Burdick were presented for the office of Captain. On ballot being taken, Mr. Ensign received the majority of votes and on motion his election was made unanimous. Capt. Ensign took the chair and, in reponse to calls, made a neat speech, thanking the company for the honor they had conferred upon him.

The nominees for the office of first lieutenant were C. E. Greenough and C. C. Pearce. A vote by ballot resulted in the election of C. E. Greenough. Calls for Lieutenant Greenough were made and he responded in a happy manner, thanking them for the honor.

Mr. C. C. Pearce was elected second lieutenant, Mr. Lebois was elected armorer by acclamation, and Mr. W. Snow was elected treasurer. Mr. A. M. Munn and Dr. Burdick were elected as members of the executive committee, and Dr. Burdick was elected surgeon.

The matter of a permanent place of meeting was laid over for another week. The meeting then adjourned.

The following gentlemen constitute the company as it now stands:—

Captain—E. T. Ensign.
First Lieutenant—C. E. Greenough.
Second Lieutenant—C. C. Pearce.

A O Dragicsevics,	A F Lebois,
Frank Fowbert,	Paul Curtis,
Thos Moore, jr,	E Bracley,
Fred Rawson,	O P Williams,
Wm Messimer,	W E Irving,
John Simpson,	G True,
Walter Wiley,	Geo Hughes,
Chas Howbert,	A D Freeman,
W B Norton,	Martin Brent,
E T Cavanaugh,	S C Robinson,
H A Wagner,	W C Curtis,
C E Wilo,	W J Snow,
M Sullivan,	Chas Shields,
Sam Leonard,	F F Krambeck,
Ike Searey,	W N Burdick,
D W Robbins,	H Kaler,
A F Munn,	F G Ellison,

MUSICIANS.

Marion Barnes, W A Barker,
Frank Tweed.

At the regular weekly meeting of Co. B., First Colorado Cavalry, the names of Augustus House, John Pixley, and Fred. Ramsey were added to the roll.

The election of officers and the re-organization of the company will take place on the evening of the 4th of July. Candidates for office can announce themselves through the columns of the GAZETTE on most reasonable terms.

From Tuesday's Daily

The Nez Perces.

EUREKA, SAN JUAN CO., COL., June 8, 1878.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

In your daily of May 23, is an editorial on the Nez Perces Indians, with which I was much pleased. From a year and a half's residence in the heart of their country, I may be able to add something more in justice to this superior tribe. I have been too long in the West, have seen too much of the Indians to bear them sympathy; but the Nez Perces I cannot think of as Indians. They themselves say they are not of the same origin, and their features and every trait of their characters bear out this belief.

If they have any traditions in regard to from whence they came, they evidently do not now deem them reliable. Their answers to questions on this point were sometimes given hesitatingly, which leads me to think they had traditions, but all professed total ignorance in regard to any former residence in a country other than that they then occupied. But in regard to their being a different people and race from any and all surrounding tribes, all whom I questioned were equally positive. Their features and the shape of their heads are Caucasian; their hair is much finer than that of other Indians; with some diversity in color—some inclining to red or a dark brown—and their complexion is fairer. In build they are stout, well proportioned, and strong and hearty beyond any race of people I have met with; and of Indian tribes they are the bravest. They are a small tribe, numbering about 10,000, but none of the surrounding tribes or combination of tribes would care molest them, or harm a single member. To the Nez Perces Lewis and Clark probably owed their safe return.

The Nez Perces, on hearing of the massacre of the men at the mission of Dr. Whitman, near where Walla-Walla now stands, and the taking of the women and children (whites) prisoners, at once rescued them and secured safe and speedy delivery, without ransom, at Oregon City. They went to the rescue of Col. Steptoe when cornered by the Spokans, without hope of escape, and covered the retreat of his command to Fort Walla-Walla, after vain endeavors to induce him to fight the Spokans with their aid. Shortly after, General Wright fell into the same trap, and was also relieved by the Nez Perces.

Gen. J. I. Stevens, in making his survey for a Pacific railroad, was attacked and driven into a nook in the mountains by the Spokans. They were enabled to defend themselves, but could not escape. He was relieved, and escorted through the Spokan country by the Nez Perces, the Spokans not daring to attack the Nez Perces, although few in number.

The foregoing I have from authentic and reliable sources, and in all but the last, from parties who owed their lives to the Nez Perces. And, up to the time I was with them, it was their proudest boast, that a Nez Perce had never killed or harmed a white man. Notwithstanding all, no tribe had been so shamefully treated by our government, or cheated by the agents appointed.

About 1832 the Nez Perces, hearing that the white men had a book which came from God, sent a delegation of several men to St. Louis to secure the book and to get a man to teach them in regard to it. This resulted in their securing Dr. Whitman and Mr. Spaulding, of the Presbyterian church, the following year. By arrangement the Nez Perces met them at the most westerly of the American Fur company's posts, on the Sweetwater river, and took them through. The work was eminently successful. In 1836 a printing office, the first on the Pacific slope, was established, and portions of the Bible and the Presbyterial hymn book were printed in the Nez Perces languages. Whether owing to Christianity or to their inherent integrity I cannot say, likely to both, while I was with them I never knew or heard one of them lie, swear, steal, or beg, or drink whisky. I am referring wholly to the pure-blooded Nez Perces on the Clear Water river. Those who gave trouble last year lived farther south and are more or less mixed, by marriage, with other tribes, and so far partake of their traits and dispositions. Yet, if ever Indian had just cause for taking the war-path it was they. Their country is small, and they have large herds of horses and cattle, and farm to a considerable extent. The best of their valleys were being taken by the whites.

In the way of illustration I shall add a few incidents of my personal knowledge.

Woman is treated with all respect and honor. I never saw one work outside the lodge. At times a man and wife ate at our table, and the attention shown the wife, in every instance, was all a white could expect.

Soon after locating ourselves on a placer claim, an Indian came with beef, and wanted to know if we wished any. I told him we would like the beef, but had not money with which to pay. He got off his horse and walked over our claim, came back and said, "I think you will make something here; I will trust you." He weighed the beef and set it down in a book. We got beef of him some weeks before paying. The same was repeated with another in regard to vegetables. I enquired if the Nez Perces could read and write, and was answered, "Most of the men, not many of the women, Nez Perce not English." "Some read English?" I asked. "Yes, but not many." I then looked in his book. It was written in a neat hand, and the items and amounts set down in the usual way.

One Saturday we got some green peas. A man from an adjoining claim asked if he could bring them some to-morrow. "To-morrow is Sunday," the Indian replied.

The winter passed in their country—1861–62—was unprecedentedly severe. During the winter the Indians, who were some miles below us, sent up word that if any were without money and had nothing to eat, to come down and they would keep them till spring. In the spring of 1862 I took a new claim and put men to work turning the river. A young Indian came to me a few days after saying, "This is (naming a chief) ———'s ground. He has been over in the buffalo country since last summer. I don't know but he may object to your mining here. He will be back in a few days, and it would be better that you do not go to much expense until you see him." I chanced to meet the chief at a trading post on his return. Seeing he was a chief, I asked if his name was—— (Indian, which has escaped me). He replied it was. I told him where I was mining, and that I understood it was on his land. He said it was. Then I asked if he objected to my mining there. To this he made no reply, but opening a package, took out a small American flag, gave it a wave, saying in a loud voice, to attract the attention of all, "Now, three cheers for America!" The cheers were given with a will. He then went on, "The North is going to whip the South. Indians don't care for gold." Then, turning to me, "You just mine wherever you please."

EDWARD COPLEY.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mrs. M. K. Karns desires us to inform the party who wrote to the Alamosa *News* in regard to the Fourth of July excursion to Alamosa from this place, that she will be glad to furnish a hall to dance in and a supper on reasonable terms.

C. F. Moise died at Manitou on Monday last of consumption. He has been spending some four months there hoping to benefit his health but without success. His wife who has been with him throughout his illness, proceeded east with his remains yesterday.

The house on the ranch known as "Harper's ranch," thirteen miles north, was burned not long since through the carelessness of campers. The house at Tempeton's Gap is now the only house on the road from Colorado Springs to Easton, a distance of eighteen miles.

There was quite a bold attempt made for freedom by a prisoner the other day on the D. & R. G. railway. It seems that a man whose name we were unable to obtain stole a mule at Boulder a short time since. The thief was captured at Ouray and was being conveyed to Boulder. While on the way he was allowed to go to one of the closets. He immediately freed one of his legs and jumped from the window. The sheriff saw him and, stopping the train, immediately started in pursuit. He easily overtook the prisoner, as one of his legs was encumbered with shackles, and brought him back to the train.

Mr. Moore, the lapidary, has received several letters from New York parties in regard to his sapphire. Tiffany & Co. at first wrote him that the stone was a sapphire and was worth from $20 to $200 per carat. As the stone is 38 carats in weight its value must be between $760 and $7600. Mr. Moore has received later advices from New York which place the value of the stone at about $2500, at which price negotiations are now going on for its purchase. The stone is too light in color to command the highest price, according to New York experts. We sincerely congratulate Mr. Moore on his successful find, especially in view of his recent losses.

New Telephone Company.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the San Juan Telephone company. Its objects are to erect and operate a line or lines of telephone between Lake City, Ouray and Silverton, and such other adjacent towns as may be deemed judicious. The capital stock is placed at $2000 divided into shares of $10. The principal office will be kept at Lake City. Directors for the first year are Lewis Crooke, John H. Mangham, M. Rice, A. Simmons, F. W. Pitzin, J. L. Pennington and Daniel M. Dana.—*Denver Democrat.*

The Democratic State Convention.

The democratic state central committee resolved in May last to hold their state convention at Pueblo on the 17th of July.

Candidates for the following offices will be nominated:—

Representative in Forty-sixth congress.
Governor.
Lieutenant Governor.
Secretary of State.
Auditor.
Treasurer.
Attorney General.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Two Regents of the University.

El Paso county is allowed four delegates on the basis of the vote at the election in 1876. The committee recommend that the election of delegates to a county convention be held on Saturday, July 6th, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state convention.

Hon. Thomas Macon, while in our city on Sunday, said that the name of our townsman, D. J. Martin, was frequently mentioned in political circles in connection with the gubernatorial nomination. We have also heard the name of Dr. C. R. Bissell used in the same connection.

Personal.

Rev. Wm. Salter, Congregational pastor at Burlington, Iowa, will spend his summer vacation in this vicinity. He is wife and son have been in Colorado Springs since January.

Rev. L. H. Platt, a Congregational minister of Kansas, is on his way across the plains in his own conveyance. He comes to recreate in Colorado this summer. One of the families of his church is coming with him to locate at Colorado Springs.

Pro. Judson Smith and Prof. Albert Wright, of Oberlin College, Ohio, will probably spend their summer vacation in this vicinity. Rev. R. T. Cross' article in the Oberlin *Review* on "Camping in the Rocky Mountains," stirred them up to visit Colorado.

J. S. Dickerson, of Newark, N. J., has lately arrived in town and will stop some time here. He has been troubled for several years with consumption, but a few days' residence in this health-giving climate has greatly improved his condition.

Temperance Matters.

At a meeting of the Christian Temperance Union held in the Wanless block on Monday evening Mr. A. D. Freeman was appointed a member of the committee in place of Miss E. J. Merritt. The committee appointed to select a room for use as a public reading room reported several rooms which could be secured. The report was adopted and the committee continued, to report at next meeting. The report of Mr. A. D. Freeman, canvassing agent, was then received. He reported monthly subscriptions to be thirty-three dollars; quarterly subscriptions, fifty-seven dollars; to be paid on opening of rooms, eight dollars and twenty-five cents; cash collected, seventy-seven dollars and forty-one cents, making a total of $175.66. Mr. Freeman was instructed to continue his labors in this direction. Articles of incorporation were agreed upon and it was further agreed that the name of the incorporation be, "The Christian Temperance Union of Colorado Springs."

The following gentlemen were elected trustees, to hold their office until April 1st, 1879: A. H. Corman, L. E. Sherman, J. H. Woodgate, John Lennox, Dr. T. A. Benbow, Rev. R. C. Bristol and O. T. Barker. The meeting soon after adjourned.

Klawen Attempts to Escape.

The vicinity of the state penitentiary at Canon City was the scene of much excitement on Monday morning, occasioned by the attempted escape of Klawen, a criminal who is well known in this section of the country. A recapitulation of the account of his many offenses, his escape and recapture several months ago is unnecessary, and it is sufficient to state that he was sentenced by the district court, in Colorado Springs to sixteen years' imprisonment—ten for horse-stealing, five for grand larceny and one for stealing a saddle. For several days past he has been acting as if insane. He was examined by physicians and by them pronounced to be not in his senses. The officials at the penitentiary then relaxed their vigilance somewhat, and Klawen was given the liberty of the yard of the prison. On Monday morning, several convicts were at work on the new walls, with a guard of several armed men watching them. Klawen managed to get near the unfinished gate and suddenly made a break for its open portals. One of the guards halted him three times, but the escaping prisoner paid no attention to him and kept on. The guard then fired and was followed by a shot from another of the guards. Both men missed, and a third shot was made with no better result. Klawen gained the bridge over the Arkansas, about half a mile distant, and was soon across the river. Two of the guards had now mounted horses and were speeding after the fleeing convict. The latter saw that there was no chance for him and halted in the yard of a house, where he was recaptured and taken back to prison. He was then locked up in a dark cell.

From Thursday's Daily.

A few Sundays ago the following subject was discussed by the Liberal club at Union hall, Greeley: "The influence of the rationalistic spirit on the progress of humanity."

An advertisement in the Chicago *Times* gives the details of a mammoth excursion from the lakes to the mountains to witness the eclipse. The excursion reaches Denver July 1, and will "observe" from the Garden of the Gods.

The governor yesterday received a draft from Washington for $1,715.90, which is five per cent. of the money collected by the sale of public lands in this state by the government, and which it is provided shall go into the educational fund.

The *Register-Call* has been enlarged to a six-column paper, making its first appearance on Monday last. It is very handsomely printed and ably edited. We trust the citizens of Gilpin county will give it the generous patronage which it so richly deserves.

A little gang net of Mr. Scrimshire, on Nevada avenue, came near being drowned a day or two since by falling into a horse hole sunk into the ground and filled with water. By mere accident her cries were heard in time to save her from a terrible death.

The *Chieftain* advocates the formation of an association of the editors of the state and suggests August 6, the day before the meeting of the republican state convention, as the day for the organization. We like the idea very much and shall be glad to aid in carrying it out.

Col. J. M. Bacon returned from Denver yesterday, bringing with him a new and very fine livery horse, and also a handsome carriage. The Colonel is looking well and reports doings in Denver as being lively. While there he sold the trotting horse "Col. Spotford," consideration unknown.

A private letter from Graham Ochse to Mr. Cross says that Mrs. Ochse has had one cancer removed and they were about ready to start home when it was discovered that she had another cancer, which is now being removed. Her suffering was terrible during the protracted operations. They hope to come home in about three weeks, but cannot tell yet. They are at Ottawa, Canada.

Messrs. J. W. Adams and G. H. Marsh have disposed of their interest in the *Mountaineer*, which will be hereafter published by the Mountaineer Printing Co. Mr. Sweet, one of the company, was formerly connected with the *Omaha Bee* and has a fine reputation as a newspaper man. We have no doubt but that the *Mountaineer* will sustain its high reputation under the new management and continue to be an honor to the city.

"Punch, brothers, Punch, and other sketches" by Mark Twain, has just been published by Slote, Woodman & Co. This book includes the famous speech of Mark Twain at the New England banquet in New York, in December, 1876, on the "Weather." This book is of course full of wit and humor, as it just the thing to read at this season of the year. Tribe & Jeffery are having a great run in this book. It is only fifty cents in cloth and twenty-five cents in paper.

From an advertisement in the *Congregationalist* we learn that Pres. Tenney has made arrangements for three excursions from Boston and vicinity this summer to Colorado. If enough tickets are sold the July excursionists will come through without change of cars. We also notice in the same paper a review of a new book by Pres. Tenney, "Agmenticus," a story of colonial life in Maine. This is the fourth book Mr. Tenney has published within two years.

Mr. J. B. Grant, of Davenport, Iowa, was in the city yesterday on his way to Leadville, where he will make preparations to erect smelting works. These will consist of a single blast furnace with a capacity of fifteen tons per day, the machinery for which has already been ordered of Frazer & Chalmers, Chicago. It will be shipped from this place about the middle of July. Mr. Grant expects to have the smelter in operation by the 1st of September.

Colorado Springs has a large number of entertainments during the year. Some are good, some medium, and some very bad. Some of the good ones fail to interest young people and children, while some of those that are back in their influence are nevertheless very fascinating to the average boy and girl. When one comes that is both instructive and interesting it ought to be patronized. Such an one was Mr. Salter's lecture on Pompeii, a few weeks since, and such an one will be his illustrated lecture on Egypt and the Exodus, at Unity Hall, next Monday evening. You cannot invest fifteen cents to better advantage for your boy or girl than by sending them to this lecture. No, don't send them, but come yourself and bring them.

Sheep-Shearing.

Our reporter visited Mr. Holt's sheep-shearing headquarters, just east of the reservoir, yesterday, and found that gentleman overseeing the active tonsorial inquisition that was going on under the inspiration of twenty professional Mexican sheep barbers. The rapidity with which "ewe" saw the wool by from the backs of the innocents reminded us of our boyhood, when grandmother's shears made such havoc with our auburn curls that if we escaped the loss of an ear in the clipping we felt reconciled to the generally wrecked condition of our upper stratum, and could be happy to think the gulls and mistletoes would some day be restored to a passable bunch block equilibrium. The *science* of shearing is lost in this attitude. The purpose of the barber is to get the wool, and if two or three inches of mice come every clip the sheep is the only one who has to stand it. Each clipper gets six cents a sheep for shearing, and the most active can shear from 60 to 70 a day, though 50 is about the average.

As soon as the sheep is shorn his native price is humbled, and he dives in among his unshorn comrades and hides himself from barbaric criticism. Mr. Holt will shear 5,000 at this his home ranch. From the appearance of his flock—their size and healthy condition—the indications are, to use say in agricultural parlance, that he will have more than average yield and of a very fair quality.

Dinner and Ablaze.

During the storm which prevailed throughout the city yesterday noon, a wagon, standing in the rear of Alderman Walker's barn, in the southern portion of the town, was struck by lightning. The bolt passed from the tires of the wheels into the ground where its track was very distinct and finally ended in the irrigating ditch. A horse, belonging to Mr. Walker, standing in the stable near the door, was killed, it is supposed by the shock, as no trace of the lightning could be found within the barn. The atmosphere in the entire vicinity seemed to be charged with electricity and several persons received severe shocks. The wife of Mr. J. M. Rouse, while standing with a knife in her hand, was considerably stunned, while some ladies in the upper part of the house, who were engaged in moving a stove, received a very severe shock. Several other persons who were in the vicinity felt the effects of the lightning quite severely.

An Interesting Relic.

The following warrant, bearing date of August 6th, 1769, was shown us recently, by Mr. C. E. Starkey, to whom it was given some nine years ago by an old justice of the peace.

"GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of *Great Britain, France,* and *Ireland,* King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of Richmond County, Greeting. We command you that you take John Tarpley, if he be found in your Bailiwick, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before our justice of our said County Court at the Court House of our said County, on the first Monday in September next to satisfy Thomas Blackerby, Eleven hundred and one pounds of Tobacco and fifteen shillings which he lately in our said County court had recovered against him for his costs in defending a writ. * * * * * * Tarpley against Thomas Blackerby, whereof the said John Tarpley is a convict as appears to us, of Record. And have then there this writ. Witness, Sir M. Beckwith, Bart., clerk of our said court, at the said court house the 1st day of August, in the ninth year of our reign. LEROY PEACHEY.

The endorsement on the back is dated 6th of August, 1769. This we presume to be among the oldest documents of the kind in existence, and it is certainly one of great interest.

A Tin Wedding.

A very pleasant surprise party occured at the residence of Mr. James P. Barnes on Tuesday evening last, it being the tenth anniversary of their marriage. Although completely surprised they soon recovered their usual suavity and made their numerous guests feel at home.

The evening passed pleasantly away with music and dancing, games and lively converse. Many articles of tin both useful and ornamental were brought in by those present such as jewelry, slipper holder, hair ornaments, &c. About eleven o'clock a stand was brought in upon which was placed a neat tea set and presented to them. A card was noticed in one of the pieces upon which was written the following names of contributors:—

Mr. and Mrs. Sagendorf, Mr. and Mrs. Crissey, Dr. and Mrs. Coombs, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Ozmun, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. White, Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sutton, and Mr. and A. True. After dancing and refreshments, the party adjourned feeling that it had been one of the pleasantest of the season and wishing the happy couple many happy returns of this anniversary.

Colorado Rifles.

Our new military company, the "Colorado Rifles," has adopted, for its government, regulations which are a model in their way. Whenever a body of young men associate themselves together for a worthy purpose, and adopt rules so praiseworthy as those given below, success is sure to crown their efforts. May abundant prosperity attend the new organization.

The preamble to their regulations reads as follows:—

"In order to acquire a knowledge of the military art, perfect ourselves in the drill and discipline of the citizen-soldier, and inure our bodies to hardship and manly exercise, we, the undersigned, hereby form ourselves into a military association; and to more readily promote our object as well as to perfect our military organization by rules supplementary and subsidiary to those provided by the state of Colorado, for the government of the militia, the following regulations are adopted:"—

From the article on "Discipline," we extract the following:—

* * * * *

"It is trusted that self respect and a just pride in the good name of the company will ordinarily restrain the members from insubordinate or unseemly conduct, and they are not to be placed in arrest for slight offenses. But if, while wearing the uniform of the company or engaged in the performance of military duty, any member shall be guilty of flagrant breach of discipline or good order, it shall be the duty of the ranking officer present to cause the arrest of the offender and his restraint until such time as the company shall act upon his case."

"Intoxication, or the use of profane or obscene language, while on duty or wearing the uniform of the company, shall be deemed serious offenses and subject the offender to punishment."

"No member while wearing the uniform of the company, or any part thereof, will be allowed to enter any drinking saloon or other disreputable place, under any pretext except that of duty. The penalty for violation of this rule shall be expulsion and publication of the name of the offender."

We would call the attention of our readers to the card of Olcroyd & Hemenway, photographers, which will be found in another column. These gentlemen have had large experience in all branches of photography, and are prepared to execute all orders in a prompt and reliable manner.

From Friday's Daily.

An excursion to Alamosa on the 3rd of July is being contemplated. Providing two hundred will go, the tickets will be placed at five dollars each, with the privilege of returning on the 5th.

A Pueblo excursion party, numbering some two hundred and fifty, reached the city at 8:30 yesterday morning. At east one-fourth of the number left the train on its arrival here, the balance of the party going to Monument Park where they picnicked during the day.

On Sunday morning at the Congregational church the pastor will preach on "The Method of Conducting Family Worship." At 3:30 p. m. he will preach at Manitou on "The Duty of Family Worship." It is expected that Pres. Tenney, who will be here Saturday, will preach at the Congregational church Sunday evening.

Stolen Horse Recovered.

About three weeks ago a boy drove into the stable of Wilbur & Goodrich, in this city, with a horse and carriage which he said a man, who had gone off on the train, had asked him to bring there, saying that he was going to Denver and would return for it in two or three days. Nothing was seen of the man and the horse remained in the stable eliciting the wonderment of the proprietors at the non-appearance of the owner. During the day yesterday, a young man visited the stable and after making inquiries asked to see the horse, which he immediately identified as belonging to his father, Robert Nusbaum, a livery man of Pueblo, from whom it had been stolen. Mr. Nusbaum was notified of the discovery and will probably send for the horse and carriage today. It is quite evident that the party who stole the outfit became frightened at the probability of arrest, and disposed of the horse as above stated.

Wooden Wedding.

A few of the many friends of Dr. and Mrs. Reynolds gave them a very agreeable and pleasant surprise last Wednesday evening on the fifth anniversary of their wedding. They very properly concluded that they "wood" never have a better opportunity to bestow some slight testimonials of their esteem and regard than on this occasion of their wooden wedding. By arrangement a party of some twenty ladies and gentlemen met at 8 p. m. at Dr. Cooms' office and advanced en masse, upon the residence of the doctor, well provided with a bountiful supply of the essentia evidences of sociability in the way of cake, ice cream, etc. The gentlemen of the party presented the Doctor with an elegant gold-headed cane, and the ladies presented Mrs. Reynolds a carpet sweeper and several other useful and beautiful presents appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Adams read a highly humorous and original presentation speech, that so overcame the Doctor that he was hardly able to support himself, even with the new cane, and was obliged to pass over the response to his best man, Major McAllister, who did it up so gracefully that at the close there was not a dry eye in the house.

Mr. Jackson also made some very pointed and telling remarks that brought down the new cane in impromptu encore. Mrs. Knox responded on the part of Mrs. Reynolds, after which the evening was given to the enjoyments of a thoroughly social good time. We shall anticipate our wooden wedding with great pleasure since gold-headed canes have taken the place of broomsticks in way of remembrance.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending June 18, 1878:—

Anderson, Eaton	Nichols, J. K.
Andreen, Mattie	Nye, George P.
Duggan, Col. A. W.	Rourke, John
Erwin, Goldman	Ruben, Fred
Fex, Danie.	Stevens, D. L.
Harmon, D. B.	Thompson, Chas. D.
Jacobs, Austin	Wilber, Dave
Lansing, James A.	Murphy, John—2

Foreign:—Mrs. Catherine Jones.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "Advertised Letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

JOHN POTTER, P. M.

Real Estate Transfers.

First national bank to Julia S. Peck, n ½ of lot No. 14, block 52, $1,025

Edward R. Hawkins to R. T. Gwillim, w ½ of s w ¼ of sec. 3, and s e ¼ of s e ¼ of sec. 4, n e ¼ of n e ¼ of sec. 9, all in town 13 s of range 66 w $1,409

R. T. Gwillim to Morgen Howells, same as above. $1,050

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

From Friday's Daily

The hotels at Manitou are filling up rapidly. There are now about 200 guests at the Manitou, Beebee, and Cliff houses.

Rev. C. C. Salter, of Denver, will lecture at Unity hall Monday evening, June 24th, on Egypt and the Exodus. Mr. Salter has traveled through Egypt, and will illustrate his lecture with many large colored wall pictures which he brought from Europe. He will also exhibit and explain a complete model (costing several hundred dollars) of the Jewish tabernacle. This alone will be worth the price of admission which is twenty-five cents, or 15 cents for children. Tickets at Duncan's book store and Robinson's museum. Come early and get a good seat where you can see the pictures and model to the best advantage.

Personal.

Misses Kittie House and Addie Weidman of Pueblo were in the city yesterday, the guests of Mrs Dr. T. G. Horn.

D. W. Robbins left for Denver yesterday, to complete a trade for a large stock of boots and shoes. He will return in a day or two.

Wm. S. Banker, of the Crawford House, left for Leadville yesterday to look after his mining interests there. He will return next week.

Mrs N. G. Storrs and Miss Nellie Culver, aunt and niece of Dr. N. S. Culver, arrived in town Wednesday, from California. They are stopping with the Doctor.

From Trinidad

TRINIDAD, June 17th 1878.

To the Editor of the Gazette.—

It is claimed that this town contains 3500 inhabitants. I should be surprised, if a correct census should now be taken, if the number would reach 2500. Over one-half the people are Mexicans. These swarthy children of Montezuma, sitting on the ground with their backs against the adobe buildings, remind one of other lands and other races. The burro is his indispensable companion. Said a friend by my side, "What is that coming down the street?" I looked in the direction, and saw what seemed to be the end of a wood-pile, five by eight feet, coming toward us. We would have been alarmed had we not seen near the bottom of the moving mass the head of a burro, with his long ears gracefully moving backward and forward at every step, and as he looked through his mild and placid eye so comically we were intensely amused. After the wood pile passed us we noticed the dusky driver walking leisurely in the rear with the same unconcerned and steady movement of his beast.

It is wonderful what burdens these animals will carry. I saw a whole family riding one to day consisting of man, wife and child. It would be worth the trip for your tourists to come down this way to spend a few days to study the habits of the wonderful jack and his master.

This town is a little more active than it has been heretofore, and the people talk a little more hopefully of the future. Whether it will reach the size and importance that some predict, is doubtful. The town is beautifully located. It has Fisher's Peak and Raton Range for a background. The front is no less attractive as the Purgatoire river winds along below the town proper, with its banks lined with large trees, and above and beyond rises Simpson's Rest. The west reveals the Snowy Range beyond the rolling foot-hills, while the valley widens out into a beautiful plain to the east.

The coal and coke interests of this region are second to none in the country.

The stock men are still on the round up and the farmers are rejoicing over the prospective harvest, as the late rains have turned the barren adobe soil into a luxuriant growth of grass and grain.

EL PEREGRINO

FROM SAN JUAN.

EUREKA, SAN JUAN CO,
June 15, 1878.

To the Editor of the Gazette.—

All is lively on the Animas now, with every prospecty of increasing activity as the summer advances. Our hopes in regard to the advance which would likely be made during the present year in the way of development of mines, erection of works or the reduction of ores, and towards the settlement of the country with permanent residents are likely to be more than realized. Every day or two we hear of men of wealth who have come to see or establish themselves among us, and all are pleased and find their expectations more than realized in the advantages offered to all who have money to invest. We hear of smelters and reduction works to be erected or begun this year, in every direction.

The Crook Bros., of New York, who now have extensive works at Lake City, have decided to erect a smelter at the mouths of Arastra gulch, 2½ miles above Silverton. This is mainly designed for the treatment of the ores of the North Star mine, of which they are part owners.

A smelter is to be erected at Howardsville, but by whom I failed to earn. This may be by parties mentioned in my last as the purchasers of the Pride of the West mine.

The Eureka reduction company are pushing ahead vigorously. They say they will be in operation before winter sets in.

Capt. Fay, who succeeded in forming a company with a capital stock of $1,000,000, in Kansas, during the past winter, for the working of the Tom Moore mine, is expected with several members of the company daily. They come to examine the property before completing the organization. Of their intentions, in case all is found satisfactory, nothing has yet been divulged.

There are several wealthy companies interested in mines in the vicinity of Animas Forks. It is reported that one or more of these are about commencing the erection of works at that place, but nothing definite is yet known. The work of development of mines is being more vigorously and extensively pushed there than in any other portion of the San Juan region. Animas Forks will soon be an important point.

A sawmill is now being erected by Brown, Woodbury & Garrison, of Animas Forks, one mile below that place. They have already several large orders for lumber.

Smythe, Dawson & Peterson, who have been residents of this county for some years, and have valuable mines in and near Burns' gulch, two miles above this place, are erecting an arastra on the river at that point. Smythe is experienced in the manipulation of ores, and is confident of success.

A brickmaker at Howardsville has orders for over 400,000 bricks. One hundred and forty thousand of these are for the reduction works being built at this place.

Silverton is more lively and prosperous than ever before. It will make more rapid growth this year.

The weather is fine, and the snow fast disappearing from the mountains. In consequence, the river is at flood stage.

JUAN.

Hotel Arrivals.

NATIONAL—Jno. Converse, Montreal; R V Kennedy, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Albert Adle, Denver, Frank Wohler, St. Louis, Robert Corlish, Pueblo; Nathan Kearney, Pueblo, G H Crosby, wife and boy, Grinnell, Iowa; H F Mulix, Pueblo.

COLORADO SPRINGS HOTEL—August Ross, New York, O W Bently, H A Stetson, N Carlile, Pueblo: S S Hubbard and wife, Toledo, Ohio, I L Taylor, Wichita, W Kieling and daughter, George W Perkins, Pueblo, A M Lewis, Chicago, Gustav Bartels, El Moro, Holt Green, Louisville, Ky, Jos Sharratt, ranch, T F Bradley, Pueblo.

CLIFF HOUSE—D H Mather, Leadville, Philo F Phelps, Denver, N Hofheimer, wife and children, Louisville, Ky, I A Parker, Milwaukee, Mrs Wm Porteus and son, St. Louis, H L Taylor, Leadville, Mrs A C Phelps, Denver.

CRAWFORD HOUSE—N F Cooke, jr, ranch, George Cunningham, Peter Winne, H B Locke, Denver, H Bradley, Pueblo, H D Perrid, England, S K Taylor, Genoa, N Y, P M Reed, Chicago.

BEEBEE HOUSE—F S Rockwell, Thos Bowman, Council Bluffs, M Edwards, Denver, Dr C S Bissell, Colorado Springs, B Hausburger, Denver, Chas Cavender, B Grant, Leadville, H Smith, R J Brittin, W G Brown, Denver, A M [illegible] and wife, Detroit, Michigan; Mrs Geo Emerson, Miss Emerson, Toledo O, C Stockbridge, E M De La Vergne, R Borge, Colorado Springs, F A Parker, Milwaukee, H Higgins and wife, Miss Higgins, Chicago, M Huffman and wife, Quincy, Ill; C P King and wife, Miss King, Peoria, Ill, N B Decker and wife, Idaho.

MANITOU HOUSE.—C E Darby and daughter, Pueblo, Aug Ross, New York; G Gardner, Boston, S F Dunham, Terre Haute, L Robilliart, Rotterdam, S H Grafton, I Holt Green, C C Kelly, Denver, M Waldron, Walsenburg, A G Fowler, Chicago, L Monheimer and wife, Chicago; Arthur Starker, Burlington, Iowa; E H Webster, Chicago, James Caven, wife and two boys, Philadelphia; R Ware, Virginia.

The Danbury News man is a member of the Baptist church, and teaches a Bible class of over twenty young men.

Moody boiled down his advice in New Haven to be "Be honest, pay your debts, keep your temper and avoid strong drink."

Boucicault's steam yacht, now building at Newburg, N. Y., will be 127 feet long. The interior will be furnished with rare elegance.

Professor Asa Gray has a face which is thus poetically described by a Washington correspondent of the Commercial, of Cincinnati: "The Professor's head is bowed, not by age, but because he has so long looked down into the faces of the tiny flowers, his countenance reflects only that delicacy and purity of the wild ones, with their fresh flush and modest glow." The same correspondent sees Professor Hilgard, of the coast survey, as "a moon face, softly pink, surrounded by a full, short beard of white," and Captain Eads "as a man with delicate, winning, refined features, small of feet, and daintily neat." This writer sings likewise these small idyls. "I saw also Clark Mead, the sculptor, and his pretty Italian bride, whose courtship was as romantic as any fiction ever penned. They met first, I believe, on the blue Adriatic, and so little need has love for words to tell its passion that the two were betrothed before the lady could speak six English words; and while the sculptor was grappling manfully with simple primer sentences of the musical Italian, she picked out the syllables which spelled his love to the dark-eyed Venetian. * * * Hiester Clymer sat close to the Speaker's desk, and held, poised between thumb and finger, a twig, on which perched and swayed twin roses on a single stem. They caught the eye of the Hon. Benjamin Butler. Whenever he sees a flower he starts for it, like a starved rooster for a grain of corn. He left his seat, and made for Clymer, put his hands behind his dress-coat-tails, bent his bald head, and dipped his dainty nose into the scented petals. He snuffed, admired, and looked. He held the rich crimson roses in his own pudgy hands, and laid them to watch the effect beside the pink rosebud that always ornaments his lapel."

TELEGRAPHIC.

COLORADO.

[illegible]

DEL NORTE, June 20.—A letter received this morning, bearing the postmark of Ouray, 14th, says the question of removing the white settlers from the four-mile reservation in Ouray county has been settled for the present by the consent of the agent and the officer bearing instructions to suspend operations until the case could be heard at Washington. To Hon. F. W. Pitkin is due the credit of negotiating between the settlers and the authorities and preventing a disagreeable if not bloody conflict, which would have ensued if the settlers had been forcibly removed.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June, 20.—The house assembled at 6.30 with very few members present. Mr. Clymer offered the customary resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to wait on the president and inform him that the two houses were ready to adjourn if he had no further communications to make to them.

Mr. Franklin offered a resolution declaring that in the investigation of the charges preferred against the late door keeper of the house, W. Polk, nothing had been shown affecting his personal integrity and allowing him two months extra pay.

At 6:45 the committee on enrolled bills appeared in the house with the enrolled sundry civil bill which the speaker laid before the house and signed amid applause.

At 6.52 a message from the president was received. He announced his approval of the civil bill.

Mr Clymer announced that together with Mr Willis, of Kentucky, he had waited on the president and the president had stated that he had no further communication to make to congress.

The hour of 7 having arrived the speaker said: "Gentlemen of the house of representatives, the arduous labors of the session are closed and let us hope under the protection of God that they will work to the welfare and happiness of the people. Expressing a fervent hope that each and every one of you may have a safe journey to your respective homes, it only remains for the speaker, in pursuance of a resolution of the two houses for the adjournment of the 45th congress, to declare that this house stands adjourned without day." Applause.

Owing to the early hour the adjournment took place very quietly, not a dozen persons being in the gallery and not more than fifty members being present.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—At 4:55 this morning the senate went into executive session. At 6 50 the doors were opened and Senator Bruce, by request, introduced a bill to establish the national academy of education, giving preference to the talent of the land and to the orphans of the republic. Referred.

At 6 55 the clerk of the house of representatives appeared with the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was immediately signed by the president pro tem and then sent to the president of the United States for his signature, the president being in his room in the capitol, having remained there during the night.

The senate then held a brief executive session and when the doors were reopened, a committee appointed to wait upon the president reported that they had performed that duty and the president replied that he had no further communication to make.

At 7 o'clock the president pro tem said, "The hour of 7 o'clock having arrived, it gives me pleasure to congratulate the senate on the termination of a session of nearly seven months' duration, and to comply with the joint resolution of the two houses fixing the hour of adjournment. Permit me, senators, to cordially thank you for your favor, confidence, and courtesy, without which I should have failed to meet the delicate and responsible duties of the chair. Commending you all in parting to the care of the same beneficent Ruler who has preserved an unbroken number throughout our prolonged labors now ended, I declare the second session of the 45th congress adjourned sine die." Applause on the floor.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day $1,002,400.

The chairman of Senator Matthews' committee has called a meeting for to morrow.

A treasury circular directs that unsealed packages of newspapers from foreign countries, not exceeding in weight two pounds three ounces, may be delivered to persons addressed without detention by custom officers.

The president left the capitol this morning at seven and rode immediately to the executive mansion. At 9 he had breakfasted and was attending to official duties. There were a great many callers during the forenoon, a majority being congressmen who desired to pay their respects to the president before leaving the city. At 1 the president retired for much-needed rest.

John C. Brown, having sent the secretary of the treasury a sight draft for $827, the amount disbursed for him while on the Louisiana commission, owing to the senate tabling the proposition to provide for payment of expenses, the secretary of the treasury has written to Mr. Brown, saying: "I am desired by the president to return this draft to you uncollected, as he is of the opinion that congress will yet make provision for the expenditure, and at all events that you ought not to pay any part of it."

GENERAL NEWS.

California Elections.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Returns from the city as far as counted indicate that the Kearneyites have elected nearly all their candidates, though the contest was close. Returns from the interior show that the non-partisans have elected most of their men and it is probable that the interior non partisans majority will be sufficient to elect nearly all their delegates at large, even if this city should give the Kearneyites a fair majority.

Graduation Day at the Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 20.—This is graduation day at the naval academy and the grounds are filled with people. Dean Woodward, of Washington university, St. Louis, and member of the board of visitors, delivered an address to the graduates. Admiral Porter on the campus presented the diplomas. The exercises were concluded by the cadets remaining, cheering the graduates and both cheering the admiral and officers.

Vermont Democratic Nominations.

MONTPELIER, June 20.—The democratic state convention organized to-day with Geo S. Watermans chairman, and renominated W. H. H. Bingham for governor, George W. Pierce for lieutenant governor, and Geo. E. Royce, of Rutland, for treasurer.

The resolutions congratulate the country on the restoration of home rule in the south, and the overthrow of the military combination, brought about in response to demands of the national democracy; demand retrenchment and economy in federal and state administration; strict accountability of all officials; the honest payment of the public debt, home rule, no federal interference in municipal or state elections; just and equitable revenue and tariff laws; one currency for all and a gradual substitution of greenbacks for national bank bills.

The resolutions further state that in view of the overwhelming majority for the late democratic candidate for president the thanks of the people are due the men who originated the present investigation of electoral frauds, and that the revelations already made before the committee criminating the secretary of the treasury and the republican senator from Ohio, leave no room to doubt the wisdom of this investigation, and that while they would sanction no assault upon the official title of President Hayes they urge the prosecution and punishment of all who aided in the frauds by which the presidency was wrested from the democracy.

Charged With Body-Snatching.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—It is claimed by the relatives of Mr. Patrick Kinney, that among the bodies found in the medical college at Ann Arbor, Michigan, by Cincinnati detectives, was the body of a lady who died and was buried last January in the grave yard in Reading, a suburb of this city. The grave was subsequently robbed and the body shipped to Michigan. Dr. Herdmann, of the Ann Arbor college, publishes a card denying that the body recovered by detectives was that of Dover, as alleged.

Indian Contracts.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The first of the awards of Indian supply contracts was made here this afternoon, flour being the only one announced. Twenty nine bids were received. The contract was for 5,000,000 pounds of flour to be delivered at various Indian agencies. The contracts involve about $3,000,000.

Lynch-Law in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, June 20.—Pearls and Sadler, who it is supposed outraged the person of Mrs Graves, near Mitchville, May 16, were taken from the Springfield jail by armed men but not masked. The jailor, who apprehended no attempt was unprepared, and compelled to give up the keys. The men were taken three miles from town and hanged. Doubt existed as to their guilt and both protested innocence.

Vandalism.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The general in command of the second United States cavalry at Fort Ellis, Montana, writes an official letter protesting against the vandalism of strangers who while visiting the National park wantonly slay the elk which abound there and destroy the magnificent geysers which are ages old. He urges that a guard be place at each of the thirty entrances of the park, to prevent further depredations.

Bargains---A Venerable Swindler.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, June 20.—Some large sugar estates in Parish St. Mary have been sold far below their value because the owners are dissatisfied with the government system of immigration which planters rely upon for taking off their crops, native labor being capricious. The cattle alone on one estate which can be driven off are valued at $25,000, and there is a crop of sugar and rum to be taken off yet.

The venerable Archdeacon Row has swindled the clergy and merchants to the extent of $60,000, setting bills of exchange against funds in England where he had none. He has gone to Madeira, where it is supposed he is beyond the reach of British law. He still draws four thousand dollars per annum as archdeacon, although he has been absent from the island two years.

Missouri Greenbackers.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—The Committee on Platform of the greenback state convention in session at Sedalia, Missouri, after 8 hours labor, reported a declaration of principles this morning, embracing nineteen resolutions. It provides that the party shall be called the national labor greenback party. It demands the repeal of the specie resumption act, and the issue of absolute money in greenbacks equal to gold and silver; that all bonds now subject to redemption be immediately redeemed in absolute money equivalent to coin, that the federal constitution be amended so as to limit and restrain congress from exempting any property, stocks, bonds or credits from taxation, and from granting all subsidies; the reduction of all state and municipal official salaries and the enforcement of the usury laws. It denounces the exemption of the U. S. bonds from taxation and all double taxation on debts secured by mortgages; the system of internal revenue taxation. It denounces the present system of convict labor, and favors such changes in the public school system as will establish mechanical and commercial schools in connection with the present schools. It favors the improvement of all western navigable waters and encourages the general government to build, own, and control the St. Louis and San Francisco railway. It demands that each sex shall receive equal wages for equal work and the abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon labor and capital, and urges the adoption of measures insuring health and safety to those engaged in mining, manufacturing or building. It opposes the introduction of Chinese labor and pronounces against strikes, revolutions, and all violent measures for the relief of labor. It favors the enactment of laws giving mechanics and laborers a first lien on the production of their work for their full wages, and finally it invites the co-operation of all honest citizens in the following language: "We cordially invite all patriotic and free citizens of the state who may subscribe to the foregoing resolutions to abandon all old parties and unite with us in establishing a new party of the people to deliver them from slavery to corporate despotism, to secure labor its just reward, trade, commerce and credit security, to reform all abuses of all administration of public affairs, to remove the burden of excessive taxation, to inaugurate a system of an absolute money, and to secure to the people and their posterity the blessings of civil and religious liberty for all generations."

Gilstra? of Macon was nominated for the position of judge of the supreme court; Hayden of St. Louis, for railroad commissioner and J. M. Greenwood of Kansas City, for superintendent of public instruction. A state executive committee consisting of one from each congressional district with Britton A. Hill of St. Louis, as chairman was also elected.

Sporting News.

PITTSBURG, June 20.—The single scull race between Evan Morris, of this city, and Edward Hanlon, of Toronto, will take place on the Hutton course, 12 miles above this city, at 4:30 this afternoon. Several private bets were made last night at one thousand on Hanlon to eight hundred on Morris.

LATER.—The five-mile single scull race between Evan Morris, of this place, and Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, for a purse of $2,000, and the championship of America, was rowed on the Hutten course this afternoon and won by the Canadian by nearly four lengths. An immense crowd of people, estimated at 15,000, witnessed the race, the banks and hills on both sides of the river being lined with spectators, among whom were many ladies. Excursion trains ran upon both sides of the Allegheny all the afternoon and toward 5 o'clock the excitement was very great. Pool selling at the course was lively, but not much money was invested. The odds were slightly in favor of Hanlon.

The start which was advertised for 5 o'clock was not made until five minutes after six. Both men appeared in excellent spirits and were greeted with loud cheering as they came in sight. Morris wore white and Hanlon red and blue. It was some minutes before they got into position, but at 6:10 all was ready, the word was given, and the men got down to their work in good style. Hanlan took the lead at starting, and when a half mile from the starting place was still ahead and pulling 34 strokes per minute. Morris now made a vigorous spurt, and as the men passed out of sight around the bend of the river was gradually closing upon his adversary. When the men came in sight of the buoy Hanlon was 7 lengths ahead, but before reaching the turning point Morris had gained two lengths and the excitement among the spectators was intense. Morris was then pulling thirty five strokes to the minute. Hanlan turned the buoy four lengths ahead and despite the efforts of the Pittsburger, maintained that distance on the home pull, crossing the winning line about 4 lengths ahead; time 36 minutes.

Heroism and Death.

PROVIDENCE, R I, June 20.—George Tiffany, 12 years old, son of a wealthy gentleman in New York, with his tutor, Wm Smith, were fishing from the rocks at the foot of Narragansett avenue, when Tiffany slipped off the rocks. Smith sprang in to save him and both were drowned. Smith was formerly principal of the Dayton, Ohio, night school.

Indians in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—A Galveston News San Antonio special says a dispatch to headquarters from Fort Concho says that Indians are raiding near Lipan springs. Troops are in pursuit. Gen Ord left for Chicago to day to consult with Gen Sheridan regarding border affairs.

The Indian Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—A Silver City dispatch says that Major Egbert's five companies of the 12th infantry, numbering eight officers and 135 men arrived here at 10 a m, having made forced marches across the country from Cornucopia, averaging thirty miles a day. They remained here two hours and then departed for Camp Lyon about 120 miles distant on the Oregon and Idaho line. An outbreak of Indians at Buck valley reservation is anticipated at Paradise valley and at Quinn's river trouble is also anticipated among the Indians.

Wisconsin Indian Affairs.

MADISON, WIS, June 20.—Gen. Sheridan telegraphed Gov Smith discrediting the story as to a compact between the Chippewas and Sioux, but says there may be some truth in it. He has sent Col. Forsythe, of his staff, to Burnett county to investigate matters.

There is a company of United States infantry at Ft Snelling, which can be used if required. Gov. Smith has ordered Gen. Bryant to accompany Col. Forsythe and report at once the exact condition of affairs.

The Four Per Cent. Loan.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular calling attention to the 4 per cent. funded loan of the United States now offered by the department in denominations for coupon bonds of $50, $100, $500 and $1000, and for registered bonds of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000 and $10,000 at par and accrued interest to date of subscription, in coin. The bonds are redeemable July 1, 1907, and bear interest payable quarterly on first day of January, April, July and October of each year, and are exempt from payment of taxes and duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority. Upon receipt of full payment bonds will be transmitted free of charge to subscribers and a commission of one fourth of one per cent. will be allowed upon the amount of subscriptions. Commission will be paid by check only and will not be applied in payment of subscription. All national banks are now invited to become financial agents of the government and depositories of public money received from the sale of these bonds. All bankers and persons are invited to aid in placing these bonds and can make their arrangements through national banks for the deposit of the purchase money of the bonds. The proceeds of sale of the bonds will, until further notice, be only used in the redemption of 5 20 six per cent bonds of the United States.

Payment for bonds may be made in coin certificates of deposit of government depositories, called bonds, coupons maturing within thirty days, or in currency drafts on New York in favor of the secretary of the treasury, which will be received at the commercial value thereof at the National Bank of Commerce in New York. Any payment in excess will be returned with commission. Coin and currency drafts on New York should be forwarded directly to the department by subscribers or their agents.

Sale blanks or forms and any information needed will be furnished by the department without cost.

FOREIGN.

The Congress.

BERLIN, June 20.—Consideration of the Bulgarian question in the congress was again postponed yesterday, because the plenipotentiary to open the discussion was not ready with his proposals. The powers continue to act in groups, but not necessarily in a hostile sense. Austria and England from one point of view and Turkey from another, oppose Russia's demands. Germany, France and Italy adopt a mediatory attitude. There can be little doubt of a thorough understanding between England and Austria or of the likelihood of its continuance during the entire deliberations. The congress has decided to admit Greece with a consultative voice in questions affecting Greek interests.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Democrats in the third Indiana district nominated Geo. A. Beckwell for congress yesterday by acclamation.

The democrats of the 8th district of Illinois on Wednesday nominated T. M. Shaw, of Lacon, for congress, by acclamation.

Four hundred Chicago coopers are on a strike for higher wages. The rate prevailing since last February is 20 cents per barrel.

The governor of Illinois has steadily refused to reprieve the murderers Sherof and Connelly, and they will be executed at Chicago to-day, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

W N Sturgis, of Chicago, yesterday paid off all his indebtedness except on margin contracts, and filed a request with them to allow him to withdraw his petition in bankruptcy, filed a few weeks ago.

Hugh Cooper, an employe in the Chicago postoffice, was arrested yesterday afternoon, by Special Agents Shroat and Henshaw, for robbing the mails. The stolen mail was found on his person and a large amount at his residence. Commissioner Hayne held him in $1,000 bail.

Brayton Ives, president of the New York stock exchange, yesterday morning addressed the members, stating that he would endeavor to prevent fictitious sales of stock, sales of puts and calls, and the sale of prospective dividends on stocks, and would try to enforce the rules of the exchange more strictly.

The ninth annual meeting of the National Christian association, an anti secret society, was held at Chicago yesterday, and a new building, valued at about $40,000, was presented to the association by Hon Phileo Carpenter. Rev. B. Walker, D D the president, made an address of thanks which set forth fully the objects of the association.

Washing, Ironing

AND FLUTING,

In the best style and at the Lowest Rates.

QUONG HANG,

Tejon Street, opposite P. O.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

C. E. [illegible],

Carpenter and Builder.

Shop, rear of lot on Tejon Street, opposite the Postoffice

CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR BUILDING.

I AM PREPARED TO

MOVE HOUSES

Large or small on short notice and in the most careful manner

JOB WORK at LOW RATES a SPECIALTY

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

FOR SALE—By Pixley & Webster, one second hand four horse wagon in good repair and one second hand mower.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One Rosewood Piano, Walnut Secretary and Bookcase, large size Parlor Empire Bedstead and a small Stove. Can be seen at the first house north of W. H. Macomber's residence on Nevada avenue.

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF COLORADO, }
COUNTY OF EL PASO }

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Lizzie A Morgart, deceased, will on the 29th day of July, 1878, the same being the first day of the July term, A. D. 1878, for probate business, of the county court of said county, then to be held at the county court room in Colorado Springs, present to said court his accounts as such administrator for final settlement.

ISAAC DAVIS, Administrator

Dated June 6, 1878.

Equalization Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is here by given that the Board of Commissioners of El Paso county, acting as a board of equalization will be in session at the County Clerk's office in Colorado Springs, on the 1st, 2nd and 3d days of July, A D 1878, for the purpose of correcting, revising and completing the assessment roll for the present year, at which time the board will hear and determine the complaint of all persons feeling aggrieved by any assessment.

IRVING HOWBERT
June 19, 1878. County Clerk

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, H Brittenstine, of the county of El Paso and Territory (now State) of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated the 7th day of December, 1875, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county, on the 8th day of December, 1875, in Book P, on page No. 532, did convey to the undersigned, as trustee the following described real estate, to wit: Lot number seventeen (17), in Block one hundred and two (102), in the city of Colorado Springs, and lot No. twelve in C. H. White's subdivision of block two hundred and twenty five (225), in addition No. 1 to the city of Colorado Springs, county and State aforesaid, to secure the payment of his promissory note of even date with said deed of trust, therein described, for the principal sum of [illegible] and fifty dollars, payable one year after date with interest from date at the rate of [illegible] per cent per month, interest payable every three months, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note and interest:

Now, Therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and for the purpose of paying the same and interest and costs of sale in accordance with the terms of said deed of trust, the undersigned, under and by virtue of authority in him vested by the same, will sell at public auction on

Wednesday, the 22nd Day of May, 1878,

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house, to wit: the County Clerk's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above described premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary, with all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said H. Brittenstine, his heirs and assigns, and will apply the proceeds as in said deed of trust provided.

J. S. WOLFE, Trustee.

The above sale has been postponed until Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1878.

J. S. WOLFE, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, James P. True, of the county of Lake, and State of Colorado, by his deed of trust, dated the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of El Paso county, State of Colorado, in book 23, page 97, did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto Irving Howbert, as trustee, the land and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of his certain promissory note of even date therewith for the principal sum of eleven hundred dollars, with interest thereon from date at the rate of one and one half per cent. per month, payable quarterly; said note particularly described in said deed of trust, and by which deed of trust it is expressly provided that in case of default in any of said payments of principal or interest according to the tenor and effect thereof, then the whole of said note and interest to the time of sale shall and may at once become due and payable, and it shall and may be lawful for the said trustee, upon giving thirty days' notice thereof, to sell and dispose of said premises for the payment of said note and interest thereon to the time of sale

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and a part of the interest thereon, and application having been made by the legal holder thereof to declare the same due and payable,

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, and by virtue of the power and authority granted therein, I shall, on

Saturday, July 13, 1878,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the court house, to-wit: at the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, state of Colorado, sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to pay said note and interest due thereon, the premises described in said deed of trust, to wit — The east half of the south west quarter, the east half of the north west quarter of the south west quarter, and the east half of the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section thirty one (31), in township thirteen (13) south, of range sixty six 66 west, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, in said El Paso county, and all the right, title and equity of redemption of the said James P True, his heirs and assigns therein

IRVING HOWBERT, Trustee

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Clarence L. Gowell and Edwin G. Clark, late of the County of El Paso, and state of Colorado, by their certain deed of trust bearing date the 21st day of February, A D 1878, and recorded in the recorder's office of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, in book 23, on page 208 thereof, conveyed to the undersigned, as trustee, certain real estate lying and being situate in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso, and in the state of Colorado, and described as follows, to wit —Commencing at the north west corner of block number two hundred and thirty three (233) in addition number one (1) to the town of Colorado Springs, and running south one hundred (100) feet, thence east three hundred fifty three and seven tenths (353 7 10) feet thence north one hundred (100) feet, thence west three hundred fifty three and seven tenths (353 7 10) feet to place of beginning, which deed of trust was made to secure the payment of their three certain promissory notes therein described, and also the payment of the insurance on the building situate on above described tract or parcel of land.

And, whereas, the insurance therein described became due and payable on the 21st day of February, A D 1878 and is still due and remains unpaid, and whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust that upon breach of any of the covenants in said deed, then the whole of such indebtedness and interest thereon to the time of sale should become due,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned trustee, shall, in accordance with the terms and provisions of said deed of trust, sell the real estate therein described at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the county clerk's office in said El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, on

Monday, the First day of July, A D 1878,

at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of said day, to satisfy the debt secured by said deed of trust, and the costs and expenses of executing the trust

ANDREW L LAWTON, Trustee

Colorado Springs, Col, June 1st A D 1878

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF COLORADO SPRINGS

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,	$100,000
PAID IN CAPITAL	$50,000

DIRECTORS

C E GREENOUGH *President*	G H STEWART *Vice President*
IRVING HOWBERT *Cashier*	J F HUMPHREY, *Ass't Cashier*
BENJ F. CROWELL	C E GREENOUGH

HARDWARE

G. S. BARNES,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

SHELF AND HEAVY

HARDWARE

Stoves, Tinware, Iron, Steel, and Nails.

Builders', Miners', and Blacksmiths' Supplies in general.

Guns, Pistols, and all kinds of Ammunition.

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

STUDEBAKER WAGON,

AND

Agricultural Implements

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

TEJON STREET,

Colorado Springs, . . Colorado.

HARNESS, ETC.

E. T. O'BRIEN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

HARNESS

COLLARS,

WHIPS, COMBS, BRUSHES,

ETC.



Also Sole Agent for those celebrated [illegible] SADDLES,

Manufactured by [illegible],

OF DENVER

Call at the Sign of the Broncho,

HUERFANO STREET.

COLORADO SPRINGS. COLORADO.

W S JACKSON, Cashier — JAMES H BARLOW, Asst Cashier

EL PASO COUNTY BANK,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

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DO you want to Buy, Sell, or Exchange Lands or other Property in any part of the United States or Canadas? Are you a Soldier or Sailor in want of a Patent? Why not obtain more Bounty or Pension? Do you want to locate Government or State Lands without settlement? Why not? When I have the well-known Approved Soldier Additional Homesteads, under seal of the General Land Office, and that can be located without settlement upon any Government $1 25 or $2 50 lands, subject to homestead The Sioux Half Breed Scrip, for location upon unsurveyed lands.

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AT FIFTY CENTS A DOZEN PIECES,

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—A good Ranch near Colorado Springs Apply at GAZETTE Office

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FULLY FURNISHED—House of 10 rooms with Steinway piano to rent for six months from June 1st, in the best part of the city Apply to C. E. WELLESLEY, Real Estate Agent

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A L. LAWTON, Real Estate and [illegible]

DO NOT FAIL to send for our Catalogue. It contains prices and descriptions of most every article in general use, and is valuable to ANY PERSON contemplating the purchase of any article for Personal, Family or Agricultural use. We have done a large trade this last season in the remote parts of the Territories, and have, with few exceptions, exceeded the expectations of our customers, many claiming to have [illegible] ... [illegible] Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] HOUSE

AND

[illegible]

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The table will be equal to any in the State.

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Special Rates for Families.

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AGENTS

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Repairing done and parts furnished at moderate cost

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Tejon street, one door north of Leonard's clothing house, Colorado Springs Repairing promptly attended to

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Sold by the ton or car-load and delivered in town free of charge.

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COLORADO SPRINGS — COLORADO

NEW FIRST-CLASS

BOARDING HOUSE,

with fifteen good rooms on first floor.

Corner of Cascade and Vermijo Avenues, COLORADO SPRINGS

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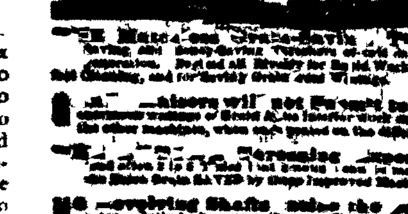
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STONE CUTTING A SPECIALTY.

Calcimining done on short notice



"Vibrator" Threshers,

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MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

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Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

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MONEY TO LOAN

On improved Real Estate, at low rates, on long time. C. E. WELLESLEY, office opposite Post-office.

[illegible] THE Photographer

Has completed his New Gallery, near the Postoffice,

MANITOU,

which is now open to the public Facilities for the production of first-class work being now greatly increased, he invites all desiring photographs, and especially those unfortunates who say they "never could get a decent picture," to delay no longer, but come

"Before decay's effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers"

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS

Made, Copied, Enlarged or Reduced,

IN ANY STYLE,

AND IN THE BEST MANNER

Look at the following reduction in prices:

VIEWS, $2 per doz.,
CARD PORTRAITS, $4 per doz
CABINET, $7 per doz.

Hours for portraits during the winter from 9 to 2 *Morning is best* for children.

MANITOU NOTICE: Gallery always open for the sale of Thurlow's Unrivaled Views, but for portraits only on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of each week, except by special appointment

Fire Insurance!

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Insure your property and sleep soundly.

A. H. [illegible]

Represents some of the best Companies in the Country.

LEWIS WHIPPLE,

Contractor

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DENTISTS,

The preservation of the natural teeth receives our special attention, and we have all the modern appliances for and use great care in straightening irregularities in children's teeth All work fully guaranteed

OFFICE—Up stairs, next door to True & Sutton's.

CHARLES STEARNS,

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Huerfano Street,

Colorado Springs, - Colorado

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.

GOOD LODGING.

$10 PER WEEK.

AT MANITOU.

Apply to Mrs. H M. Johnson, Manitou, Col.

DURKEE & LEE,

DEALERS IN

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AGENTS FOR THE

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The Schuttler Wagon takes the lead wherever used

PLOWS,

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Will guarantee as good work and low prices as any other shop in the city

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Low Prices, Good Work, New Goods.

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HAS OPENED A

MERCHANT TAILORING

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TWO DOORS NORTH OF THE "GAZETTE" OFFICE,

And invites the public to

Call and Examine his Goods and Prices.

He Guarantees satisfaction.

His stock of Worsted and Woolen Suitings, and Pantaloon Goods is not surpassed in Colorado outside of Denver.

REAL ESTATE, MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE INSURANCE.

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Notary Public,

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COLORADO SPRINGS, - - - - - COLORADO

Fire and Life Insurance!

Leading American and Foreign Companies Represented.

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Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

TAXES PAID. COLLECTIONS MADE. LOANS NEGOTIATED.

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At Low Rates of Interest.

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Any business entrusted to me will receive prompt and personal attention.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION TO EMBALMING AND SHIPPING No extortionate prices with us. We are here to stay All orders attended to day or night.

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Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

THE SAN JUAN BRANCH IS NOW COMPLETED

AND CARS ARE RUNNING TO

GARLAND CITY,

On West side of Sangre de Cristo Range.

The Road in crossing the Range through Veta Pass and over Dump Mountain reaches an elevation of 9,340 feet, commanding a magnificent view of surrounding Peaks, and the

Picturesque Scenery which is unexcelled in the United States.

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U. S. RESTAURANT,

[illegible]

WANLESS BLOCK,

NORTH OF POST OFFICE, COLORADO SPRINGS.

THEO. [illegible], Proprietor.

RATES.

Table Board, per Week,		5.00
" " with Room,		6.00
Per Day	" "	1.50
Single Meals,	- -	35 cents.

The Table is First-Class in every respect.

Parties from Manitou and surrounding country will find it a good place to get a meal.

The Rooms are all nicely Furnished and entirely new throughout.

J. M. SOMERVILLE,

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PAINTER,

Paper Hanger, Glazier, etc

Shop on Pike's Peak ave., between Tejon st. and Nevada Ave.

ICE.

CHEYENNE CAÑON ICE

I am now selling the best Ice ever sold in this market, at last year's prices.

T. B. JOHNSON.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

No. 27. COLORADO SPRINGS, JUNE 22, 1878 Vol. VI.

The Tale of the Terrible Fire.

I will tell you the tale of the terrible fire:
It springs from the earth—it is dreadful and dire.

In the dark
Wintry sky,
See the spark
Upward fly,
See it grow
In its frame—
See it glow
Into flame!

See it burning and blazing,
See it spring into life
With a vigor amazing—
How it longs for the strife!
Hear the noise and the rattle—
How it swells, how it grows,
Like the crash of a battle,
Like the clash of the foes!

See it rushing and rising and roaring,
See it trying to touch a tall star,
It seems in the sky to be soaring
Like a flag of fierce flame from afar
See it turning and burning and braving—
See it streaming and gleaming and red!
Ah! the smoke in the air now is waving
Like a wedding sheet of dull lead

Hear it laugh with wild glee at each futile endeavor
To quench or to quell its exuberant force,
It is flaming and free and fantastic forever,
It delights and exults with no pang of remorse,
With no pain, with but passion—mad passion—it quivers
With its pennon of scarlet, the bloodiest hue
With its gleaming streams and its roaring rivers,
It dared to do all things that flame dares to do

How it darts, how it dances and dashes,
As though it had taken for aim,
To reduce all the world into ashes
And to fling the stars into flame!
It is glittering all glowing and glaring—
And raging it rings its own knell,
It is showing its wonderful daring—
It is turning the sky into hell!

How it lazily lingers
With its swell and its fall,
With its fiery fingers
Wendily weaving a pall,
With its horrible hiss
Like the wind in a storm,
With its blistering kisses,
On face and on form!

Of its flashes
Bereft,
Only ashes
Are left,
Till its fires
Fell its doom
And it dies
In the gloom

I have told you the tale of the terrible fire
It has sung its last song to its luminous lyre—
It has sung its last song, it has breathed its last breath,
It has lived without life, it has died without death

—From Appleton's Journal for July.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

MR BRYANT'S FIRST POEM—"DROUGHT."

Plunged amid the limpid waters,
Or the cooling shade beneath,
Let me fly the scorching sunbeams
And the south wind's sickly breath,

Sirius burns the parching meadows
Flames upon the embrowning hill,
Dries the foliage of the forest
And evaporates the rill

Scarce is seen a lovely floweret
Save amid th' embowering wood,
O'er the prospect dun and dreary
Drought presides in solemn mood

Murky vapors hang in ether
Wrap in gloom the sky serene,
Nature pants distressful—silence
Reigns o'er all the sultry scene

Then amid the limpid waters,
Or beneath the cooling shade,
Let me shun the scorching sunbeams
And the sickly breeze evade.

MR BRYANT'S LAST POEM—"THE TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY"

Pale is the February sky,
And brief the midday's sunny hours;
The wind swept forest seems to sigh
For the sweet time of leaves and flowers

Yet has no month a prouder day,
Not even when the summer broods
O'er meadows in their fresh array,
Or autumn tints the glowing woods.

For this chill season now again
Brings, in its annual round the morn
When, greatest of the sons of men,
Our glorious Washington was born

Lo, where, beneath an icy shield,
Calmly the mighty Hudson flows
By snow clad fell and frozen field
Broadening the lordly river goes.

The wildest storm that sweeps through space,
And rends the oak with sudden force,
Can raise no ripple on his face,
Or slacken his majestic course.

Thus, 'mid the wreck of thrones, shall live
Unmarred, undimmed, our hero's fame,
And years succeeding years shall give
Increase of honors to his name.

MR. BRYANT FIFTY YEARS AGO.

A letter from the late Catherine Sedgwick gives the following glimpse of Mr. Bryant as he appeared more than fifty years ago:

"NEW YORK, February 22, 1822.—* * * We have had a great deal of pleasure from a glimpse of Bryant. I never saw him so happy nor half so agreeable. I think he is very much animated with his prospects. Heaven grant that they may be more than realized. I sometimes feel some misgivings about it, but I think it is impossible that, in the increasing demand for native literature, a man of his resources, who has justly the *first* reputation, should not be able to command a competency. He has good sense, too, good judgment and moderation. * * * He seems so modest that every one seems eager to prove to him the merit of which he appears unconscious. I wish you had seen him last evening. Mrs. Nicholas was here, and had a dozen gentlemen. She was ambitious to recite before Bryant. She was very becomingly dressed for the grand ball to which she was going, and wrought up to her highest pitch of excitement, she recited her favorite pieces better than ever heard her, and concluded the whole, without request or any note of preparation, by "The Water-fowl" and "Thanatopsis." Bryant's face, "brightened all over," was one gleam of light, and, I am certain, at the moment he felt the ecstasy of a poet."

THE LAST APPEARANCE IN PUBLIC OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

It was as orator at the inauguration of the Mazzini monument in Central Park, on the afternoon of Wednesday, a fortnight ago, that Mr Bryant was last seen in public. As a member of the Mazzini committee, I had made the proposition, which was at once accepted, that he should be selected as the orator of the day. At the hour of the inauguration the rays of the sun were oppressive and depressing. When I reached the platform, beside the new monument, I found Mr Bryant seated at the front part of it, and facing the multitude gathered to assist in the ceremony. His venerable and fragile figure attracted every eye. The chairs beside him were occupied by members of the committee, one of whom shaded his head with an umbrella. When Mr Bryant's time to speak had come, after the monument had been presented to the city by Signor Corracci and accepted by Mayor Ely, he rose nimbly amid the applause of the spectators, and again his head, now uncovered, was shaded by a friendly umbrella. His voice was low, but firm and clear as he began —

History, my friends, has recorded the deeds of Guiseppe Mazzini on a tablet which will endure while the annals of Italy are read. Art has been called to do her part in perpetuating his memory, and today a bust is unveiled which will make millions familiar with the divine image stamped on the countenance of one of the greatest men of our times."

He proceeded without raising his voice to a higher pitch, or adding to the force with which he had opened. Accustomed as I have long been to his public addresses I was surprised and delighted with the felicity of his language, the freshness of his thought, and the generosity of his sentiments. Age nor experience had dimmed his enthusiasm for liberty, or his appreciation of its heroes and martyrs. He called up his reminiscences of old-time travel in Italy, and gave that picturesque sketch of the country which charmed those who heard it. He had spoken about fifteen minutes when he reached the apostrophe with which he closed his address. The austerity and sublimity of the thought, the scene, and the moment seized his soul. He stepped out from the shade of the umbrella, and gazed up at the colossal bust of Mazzini, while the fierce white sun smote full upon his aged head and figure. His face, with its snow white beard, shone responsive to the shining sun in presence of the image, he stood in erect and heroic attitude, his withered locks fluttered in the gentle breeze that fluttered the foliage of the adjacent trees, his voice sweetened till it resembled the low mellow sound of a trumpet, his frame seemed to expand in the light, and fragile and slight though his figure was, he appeared for a fleeting instant like unto some antique god of the clouds and of time. Thus it was, and then it was, that he closed his brief oration with the noble apostrophe which may well stand as his last words on earth

"Image of the illustrious champion of civil and religious liberty, cast in enduring bronze to typify the imperishable renown of thy original! Remain, remain for ages yet to come where we place thee, in this resort of millions, remain till the day shall dawn—far distant though it may be—when the rights and duties of human brotherhood shall be acknowledged by all the races of mankind."

As he stepped back, his frame seemed to shrink and his energy to wane, and, recalling the moment and his movement and his manner, it is easy to believe, what even then I thought, that he had been smitten by the sun whose passion he had just, with unveiled head, confronted. Yet he listened very intently to the brief Italian speech by Signor Caro that was next in order, and remained on the platform till the close of the ceremonies.

I was among the two or three friends who just then saluted him. As we joined hands he peered into my face, peered so inquiringly and curiously, as though trying to recognize my identity, that at once noticed the dimness of his eyes, the peculiarly gaunt favor of his visage, and the tremulousness of his frame. He appeared to be somewhat absent-minded and but a few words passed his lips. Presently he left the platform in the company of one of his acquaintances, and a few minutes afterward the accident occurred which deprived him of consciousness, and from which he never recovered.—*J. S. in New York Sun.*

DISTINGUISHED MEN AT BRYANT'S FUNERAL.

Since the funeral of Horace Greeley, there has been no such gathering of notable men in New York as sat in the pews beside the immediate friends of the family. The coffin, covered with a heavy black pall, on which rested a cross of immortelles, rested in front of the pulpit, in which sat the Rev. Dr. Bellows, pastor of the church, and of the deceased poet. Occupying a seat in the chancel, was the Rev. Dr. Farley, formerly of the church of Our Savior, the Unitarian congregation on Brooklyn Heights. At the right sat Bishop Potter, tall, lean, angular and not unlike Pope Leo XIII. in general look. In a front pew sat Samuel J. Tilden, accompanied by several ladies. Near him was Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, portly and haggard, but strong enough to march at the head of the New York Press Club delegation. Mr. Tweed occupied the aisle seat of the pew, and seemed much affected by the heat and the length of the services. Beside him was Peter Cooper, and although he is more than three score and ten years of age, he was as bright and beaming as in days gone by. Next to him was Horace B. Claflin, the heaviest dry goods merchant in the country, tall, close shaven, and greatly interested in the services. Octavius B. Frothingham and Cyrus W. Field shared the same pew and joined in the singing of a congregational hymn. Charles O'Conor was given a conspicuous place, and his never quiet eye and parchment face afforded a marked contrast to the perfect immobility of the features of Samuel G. Courtney in the pew adjoining.

The man most looked at was the white-haired poet, Walt Whitman, who presented a homeric picture, in which were combined the easy good nature of Grandfather Whitehead and the heroic build of an antique statue.

During the entire service, Mr. Tilden sat motionless, attentive and thoughtful. Mr. Weed sought rest from a heated walk. Bishop Potter's eyes were fixed upon Dr. Bellows constantly. Peter Cooper put his hand to his ear, and now and then whispered his comments to himself. Walt Whitman smiled acquiescence in the eulogy. Dr. Farley rested his chin on his hand, and faced the assembly.

There were fifty-three venerable men scattered through the main body of the church. Many of them were club acquaintances, some business associates, and others relatives of the deceased poet. Upon them and the better known persons in the pews the majority of the great congregation bent their regards.—*New York Sun.*

A Pen Picture of the Late Lord John Russell

Lord Russell's long life and eventful progress through the world have supplied a great deal of material to history, but not much for the anecdote mongers. He is hardly a picturesque figure. He was never a popular favorite like Palmerston, though his services to his countrymen were immeasurably greater than those of that clever diplomatist whom Carlyle chose to style the last great Englishman. And it is to be remarked that most of the sayings which survive are not his own, they are the sarcasms of his foes. The "Johnny who upset the coach (in 1834) did not make the joke at his own expense, surely. That he was known so commonly as "Johnny Russell, may be said to be proof of the kind of popularity which bestows affectionate nicknames on its heroes. But it was not that so much as his pigmy height which earned him the sobriquet. He was never a favorite on the platform, the people who owed him half the liberties they enjoyed were half cold to their benefactor. They acknowledged their obligations freely enough. But they never took the author of them into their hearts. It was not their fault, but his, or, if not his fault, it was a defect of his nature, an undue predominance of the intellect over the affections. His nature was not sympathetic, and his manner had little charm. "His manners freeze," said Bulwer, long ago, in his "New Timon":—

"Like or dislike, he does not care a jot:
He wants your vote, but your affection not"

If he had been Emperor of Russia, he would have freed the serfs, not from any longing tenderness for the sufferer, not out of an irresistible impulse of humanity, but from a logical conviction that liberty was a better form of social existence than serfdom. And he would have found a quotation from Fox to prove that it was a good Whig measure.

He could neither excite the passions of an assembly nor fascinate his hearers by his persuasive powers. But he was one of the best debaters who ever lived. As in his dispatch writing, he had a hard, dry way of putting his case, repellant but luminous, that convinced you against your will. And he knew the House of Commons as few men knew it. I never could make out precisely what it was in his speeches that led Mr Sumner to pronounce them the best specimens of reported oratory during the last or present generation. But a man need not be a great orator in order to lead the house of commons. A man so unlike Mr. Sumner as the Duke of Wellington long ago set Lord John not less high. To Sam Rogers, who was remarking on the array of strong men opposed to Lord John—Peel, Stanley, Graham, etc.—the Duke replied, "Lord John is a host in himself." Brougham says: "As a speaker he is very good—clear and distinct not always forcible, as a debater quite first-rate," and Brougham's testimony is worth having, because he was at least as ready to criticise as to praise. "The atlas of this unhappy administration," Mr. Ticknor calls him in 1838; a term having patronized him twenty years before as "a young man of a good deal of literary knowledge and taste, from whose acquaintance have had much pleasure." He was a little man in stature. Punch used to depict him sitting on his bench in the house of lords, his legs dangling only half way to the floor. His countenance was no more commanding than his stature. It was not handsome, nor was it common. It was aristocratic, but strong, hard, self-satisfied, and imperious. The likenesses you will find in the two leading illustrated papers of London are both good.—*Smalley's London Letters.*

Reminiscences of Bryant.

Mr. Bryant was a great walker. In earlier years he would think nothing of walking to Paterson Falls and back with Alfred Pell and James Lawson, after office hours. He always walked from his home to his place of business, even in his eighty-fourth year. At first he wouldn't ride in the elevator. He would never wait for it if it was not ready for the ascent immediately on his arrival at the building. Of gymnastic exercises he was very fond. Every morning, for a half-hour, he would go through a series of evolutions on the backs of two chairs placed side by side. He would hang on the door of his bed-room, pulling himself up and down an indefinite number of times. He would skirmish around the apartment after all fashions, and once he told me even "under the table." Breakfast followed, then a walk down town, and then he was in the best of spirits for the writing of his editorial article for that day.

He read or spoke, with more or less ease, six or seven different languages. The German, he once said to me, was the sweetest language of all. When he found Hahnemann Boots on homeopathy first appeared he read them eagerly in the original, and became a convert to that medical faith. He got a lot of medicines, and often, in the country, administered them not only to his own family but also to his neighbors. He was elected to be the first president of the first homeopathic society organized in New York.

He was a constant student. His daily leading editorial constituted, and was for many years, the Evening Post. Sometimes he would not get it written until 1 o'clock. "Can't you have it earlier?" I asked him, one day. "Why not write it the evening before?" "Ah," he replied, "if I should empty out the keg in that way, it would soon be exhausted." He wanted his evenings for study. "Well, then, can't you get down earlier in the morning?" he said, "Oh, yes." A few months afterward he exclaimed with reference to the change, "I like it. I go through my gymnastics, walk all the way down, and when I get here I feel like work."

One morning many years ago, after reaching his office, and trying in vain to begin work, he turned to me and said, "I can't get along this morning." "Why not," I asked. "Oh," he replied, "I have done wrong. When on my way here a little boy flying a kite passed me. The string of the kite having rubbed against my face, I seized it and broke it. The boy lost his kite. But I did not stop to pay him for it. I did wrong. I ought to have paid him."—*Evening Post.*

"Cremation" at College

The mock ceremonial of the cremation of rhetoric at Brown University, on Thursday evening, was a very clever performance. Soon after 8 o'clock, three classes, arrayed in grotesque costumes, assembled to attend the academic obsequies. With many a banner of strange device, with torches and colored fires, with transparencies and tin horns, with a grand marshal in suit of mail, with seven carriages and a brass band, with chaplain, orator and poet, with catafalque and casket with Canterbury pilgrims, chief mourners and inexperienced weepers, with Harlequin and Columbine, with the "Wife of Bath," the "Pardoner," the "Franklin," the "Friar," the "Clerk," the "Yeoman," and all the other story-telling characters of the Canterbury series, the procession moved from the Campus through Westminster street to the Dexter training ground. There were gathered as many as three thousand spectators to witness the solemn rites. The band played dirges, the orator spoke his piece, the chaplain gave out the notices, the poet read his rhymes, the mourners chanted a refrain, and the remains were incremated in front of the grand stand. The whole affair was exceedingly well managed. The Brown boys seem to be as ingenious and artistic in their frolics as the Spanish students who have recently been singing in the streets of Paris. A morbid critic in the Providence *Press* exclaims "Pity upon a youth in the midst of his noblest and most romantic years, who can finish an academic course only with unmitigated laughter over his studies, his teachers and himself!" Better not croak when the laughter is innocent. There is good sense in the Chinese proverb "The nonsense of the boys is the wiscom of the goes.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Longevity of Literary Men

The death of William Cullen Bryant at the advanced age of eighty-four calls to mind the longevity characteristic of men of letters, and also the fact that many of those whose names are best most dear now are already far on for any but the literary life. Thus Mr. Emerson is seventy-five years old; Mr. Longfellow is seventy-one; Mr. Whittier will be seventy-one next December, and Mr. Tennyson is sixty-nine. They are all of them still vigorous and active, and from each the world has heard something new within a short time. Taking Mr. Bryant's age as a standard these have still many years of fame and usefulness before them. And it is noteworthy that Mr. Bryant, who dies now at eighty-four, was in his childhood what they call a prodigy. Testimony had to be produced that he really wrote his own poems, and there were about him those characteristics which, it is commonly supposed, promise an early death. But in his case proved itself in error.—*Hartford Courant.*

Mr. Bryant and the Young Poets.

Mr. Bryant's tenderness of the feelings of other persons, and his earnest desire always to avoid the giving of unnecessary pain, were very marked. Very soon after I began to do the duties of literary editor Mr. Bryant, who was reading a review of a little book of wretched, blatant verse, said to me:

"I wish you would deal very gently with poets, especially with the weaker ones."

Later I had a very sad case of poetic idiocy to deal with, and, as Mr. Bryant happened to come into my room while I was debating the matter in my mind, I said to him that I was embarrassed by his injunction to deal gently with poets, and pointed out to him the utter impossibility of finding anything to praise or even slightly to condemn in the book before me. He answered: "No, you can't praise it, of course; it won't do to lie about it. But"—turning the volume over and inspecting it—"you might say that the binding is securely put on, and that—well, the binder has planed the edges pretty smooth."—*Evening Post.*

President Hayes.

The conduct of President Hayes in every emergency in which he has been placed since his election has been such as to command the respect of all right-minded men. It is hardly necessary to recall his conduct during the months which intervened between the election by the people and the decision of the electoral commission just before his inauguration. During all that trying period when the storm of party passion raged throughout the country, and when the issue of peace or war seemed to tremble in the balance, he maintained an attitude of dignity and reserve which was a together admirable. When the decision of the electoral commission was made known he showed neither exultation nor timidity, but assumed the position to which he was called with the air of a man who, not having sought the office, entered it with clean hands and a firm purpose to do his duty to the best of his ability. Since his inauguration he has been subjected to a great deal of misrepresentation and abuse, but he has moved steadily forward in the path marked out for himself, equally unmoved by threats and sneers, by open attack or covert intrigue. In the present crisis, which is the culmination of the movement against him, he is still serene, imperturbable and unmoved as one who, having done no wrong, fears no investigation. If any fraud was committed in his interest it was without his knowledge, and he stands before the country the perfect type of a true patriot and an honest man. The storm may now around him and the heathen may rage, he goes straightforward in the path of duty, apparently careless as to consequences and evidently strong in his innocence. No dirt has been brought home to him, nor will there be. He can look the American people in the face, as he practically does today, and declare upon the honor of an honest man that he has done no wrong. Now as on the battle-field he does not flinch under fire. The only difference is that the democrats did succeed in putting a bullet into him then, while they are unable to hit him now.—*Indianapolis Journal*

The Vanity of Victoria

We read in the court circular that the Queen received with deep regret the sad news of the sudden death of the Duchess of Argyll, "Mother of her Majesty's son-in-law, the Marquis of Lorne." That, then, in the Queen's eyes, is the head Duchess—chief title to remembrance and to distinction; her son married a daughter of the Queen. This is no court-newsman's homage to a royal mistress, every line of these circulars is seen and approved by the Queen before it goes out to the public. Did I ever tell you what I once heard a great authority say—that in the mind of the Queen the distance between herself and the Duchess of Sutherland is immensely greater than the interval between the Duchess and her cook? Or perhaps this is only one more illustration of the enormous egotism which is said to be an attribute of royalty in general, and which her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria is too regal a personage not to share in common with other queens and kings.—*N. Y. Tribune*

Mr. Francis Galton, the distinguished scientific Englishman, is an elderly gentleman, rather thin and above medium height, with a head the reverse of large and massive, and comparatively destitute of that valuable development known as the cerebellum. His movements are alert and unstudied, and his expression remarkably genial and good-natured. The most noticeable feature in his face is the chin, which is decidedly, though not aggressively, resolute in contour. So says Mr. Julian Hawthorne in the *Independent*

Personal.

The Empress of Russia is reported to be somewhat better.

The late Mr. Bryant was the original projector of Central Park.

Advice to statesmen by the Chicago Times. Do right—don't write.

James Gordon Bennett has engaged a Newport cottage for the summer

Bryant wrote in his old age a neat and vigorous hand, small but clear.

Ben. Butler's fingers move spasmodically when he passes a telegraph office.

A St. Louis artist is making a large painting of General Sherman in the field.

The Sultan is nervous, and no wonder—all those doctors in consultation at Berlin.

Russian journals angrily accuse the Prince of Wales of bidding for a French alliance.

Osman Pasha has been appointed governor of the palace. He still retains command of the army.

It is estimated if John Jacob Astor lives to his late father's age, the estate will be worth $150,000,000.

Peter Cooper wants the government to issue $1,500,000,000 in greenbacks, right away. As that would only be $25 a piece, he must mean *per capita*

Mr. Henry James, Jr., the clever author, and occasional correspondent of the *Tribune*, has just been elected a member of the Reform Club in London.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, war correspondent, is coming to this country this summer, it is reported, to lecture on his experiences with the Russian army.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson is about to go to Europe for a short visit. She has prepared a new lecture, entitled "Very Rare Times," for next season.

General Fremont has not visited the Pacific slope since he made the speech in which he said, "I came to this country without a cent, and I now leave it owing two millions."

Edmund Yates says that some one sent him a mourning card recently with this inscription on it. "Epitaph or Beaconsfield—Give the devil his due."

Miss Von Stern and two other young women have made their home in a barn, fitted up as a studio, near St. Johnsbury, Vt., to study and sketch from nature with brush and pencil.

The plan to start for Paris a congressional party in a United States government ship is earnestly advocated by all who realize the true rottenness of our navy.—*Hartford Courant.*

Huxley's daughter Marge has won the first prize for etching at the Slade school of art. Her elder sister, Jessie Oriana, has married Frederick Waller, a promising young architect.

Edmond About has just a tinge of German blood. He is big chested, is growing gray and gets angry easily. He gives elegant family dinners, at which his daughters distribute roses

Charles Reade is a tall, slender, fine-looking man, with gray hair and mustache, a broad forehead and peculiarly dilating blue eyes. He claims to have forgotten even the names of some of his early books

Cadet Derby, who stands at the head of the graduating class at West Point is a son of the late Lieutenant J. C. Derby, of the engineer corps of the United States army, better known as "John Phœnix," a prince of humorists.

Dr Schliemann is said to be building himself a house in Athens. He has given his little daughter the ancient name of Andromache, and the two maid-servants employed in the family enjoy the Homeric titles of Penelope and Briseis.

Ex Secretary Belknap has been visiting Pittsburg, and is thus mentioned by the *Gazette* of that city "The general looks very well, and is engaged in a large and lucrative law practice as the counsel of several railroad corporations. He is exceedingly agreeable in conversation, a gentleman in manners, and one of the men still destined to make his mark on the history of the country.

Of General Joseph E. Johnston, Colonel Avery, of Georgia, writes "With all his stern courage and powerful intellectuality, General Johnston is as tender natured as a woman. This has been strikingly shown in his beautiful devotion to his invalid wife. This lady is a daughter of the Hon Louis McLane, of Delaware, representative, United States senator, minister to England twice President Jackson's secretary of treasury and state, and finally president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The relationship of this couple—the distinguished soldier and the daughter of a no less distinguished statesman—is an exquisite picture of married harmony, illustrating alike the chivalric manhood of the one and the clinging gentleness of the other.

OUT WEST

Black Hawk has 350 persons of school age.

In El Moro eighty tons of merchandise were received for Tucson, Arizona.

Two hundred babies have seen daylight in Gilpin county since the first of January

Flora Bishop of Denver, is one of the leading writers of the Valley Home and Farm

Alamosa is already calling itself the southern metropolis, and talking up a fire department.

The first lot of bullion from Greene & Co's works at Silverton arrived at the Bank of San Juan last week

Bartley & Houston are shearing this week at their camp on Rule creek. They have thirty shearers employed. Their flock numbers about 8000 head, from which they will clip 50,000 pounds of wool.—*Leader.*

F Goddard, recently general freight agent of the C B & Q railroad, has accepted the position of general freight agent of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe, appointment to take effect July 1st.—*Denver Times*

Ouray, chief of the Utes, has removed from his place, below the agency, to a point on the Uncompahgre about half a mile below the agency. He has no doubt done this to be in a better position to control his people.—*Sentinel.*

The last Garland *Independent* says "Ho!" for Alamosa this week and farewell to Garland. With this issue of the Independent, journalism ceases in Garland, and this is the last item set up in this city for a newspaper. Adios

The number of freight wagons, loading and unloading, in El Moro on Saturday last was 612. The animals required to move these wagons, while grazing, cover the hills as far as the eye can reach in all directions.—*Trinidad Democrat*

The Laramie *Sentinel* says that a very rich vein of coal has been struck in North Park, and that there is a project on foot to construct a narrow-gauge railroad to the park. Mr. Delano, of Denver, is at the head of the projected enterprise.

The prospects for San Juan this season are very flattering, as the influx of moneyed men is far ahead of any previous year. While, on the other hand, men who were a detriment to the country have been drawn away by railroad wars and other excitements.—*Silver World.*

Mr. Raynolds, Denver, agent of the Hazard Powder Co., has received the following dispatch.—NEW YORK, June 19.—You are authorized to announce that the Hazard Powder company propose to build a powder mill in Colorado, complete in detail and of ample capacity. The machinery is being made and some one in our interest will shortly reach Denver to confer with you as to the selection of an advantageous site. R. M. WHEELER, Secretary.

"The New West."

The Boston *Traveller* of June 18, has the following notice of President Tenney's "New West," a few copies of which are now on sale at the book store:—

"The New West," as Related to the Christian College, by E. P. Tenney, 3d edition, illustrated, is the most breezy, interesting and instructive little volume which has fallen in our way for a long time. By the "New West" is meant a mountain plateau, from three to six thousand feet high, upon which rise the Rocky Mountains, which include Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Montana, and "a minute fragment of 50,000 square miles from Western Dakota." This almost unknown region, to us eastern people, comprises about one third of the entire territory of the United States, and is equal to all east of the Mississippi river. This New West abounds in everything attractive and desirable as a place of residence, and is rapidly filling with emigrants. In one of the most charming spots in all that vast region of beauty, at "Colorado Springs," a New England college has been established, and a commodious stone building is now in process of erection. Mr. Tenney is the newly appointed president of that college; and this pamphlet has been prepared as an appeal to eastern Christians and philanthropists, for aid to endow the college and make it prosperous; and if it does not prove a "master key" to unlock many depositories of money, we shall be much surprised. But as a repository of interesting—and many of them new—facts, (to us at least,) it will be found one of the most attractive of publications, aside from its appeal for Christian colleges for the new west.

Republican County Convention.

To the Editor of the Gazette :—

Seeing in the GAZETTE a notice of a county convention, to appoint delegates to the state convention, also to nominate persons to be supported for the different offices to be voted for for El Paso county, I was reminded of a remark made a few days since by a republican, "That a nomination in this county is equivalent to an election," an opinion which I fear is too prevalent among republicans. The history of the campaign last fall for sheriff ought to convince any one that even in El Paso county the republicans may nominate persons to be beaten at the polls. That there is no safety in nominating any man on the republican ticket, unless he is known to be capable, honest, and stands in favor with the republican party in this county.

Such candidates, *fairly* nominated, will be elected. We do not want a candidate because he can get a great many votes from the opposite party. I have observed such candidates are the kind who sell their brother candidates for their own benefit. A good republican candidate will not need any democratic votes to secure his election in this county. There never has been a time in this state when it has been more important for the republicans to be wide awake than this year. The greatest railroad manipulator in America, if not in the world, has recently thrust his hand into Colorado probably to not only manipulate the railroads but the politics as far as Congress and U. S. Senator is concerned. Most likely Mr. Gould's man, Mr. Loveland, of the Colorado Central railroad, will be the nominee of the democratic party for governor, and then for United States senator, if the democrats have a majority in the legislature. Doubtless money in untold amounts will be poured into this state to effect the election of member of congress, and the legislature especially. Very probable the whole democratic ticket besides will be offered in exchange for congress, in members of the legislature and money paid to boot, hence the importance of having irreproachable men in every respect nominated, especially for congress and members of the legislature.

OLD REPUBLICAN.

Homeward Bound.

It is not yet six o'clock when we take our breakfast. Our Virginia friend, who comes to bid us good morning, kindly offers to take charge of our camp, during our absence. For we have no thought of deserting camp, only running home for a very short stay. Charlie Karns is on hand to drive us to the cars, and we have a run for it, just catching the train at the water tank, where it has made a stop. Eastward over the plain we go, stop for a moment at Garland, or rather at what is left of that departing town. We met part of it on the road. The railroad is carrying heavy freight trains. Yesterday, the first day of regular running, twenty-two cars heavily loaded, came into Alamosa loaded with groceries, clothing, hardware, houses, and things to fill them. Excursion trains have commenced in earnest. As we turn into Veta Pass and commence the climb we see a wagon moving along at snail's pace. It is no go, slow coach. We are the winners; take it easy, we will see you again on our return. Half way up the mountain our thirsty horse stops for water. The hillsides are spangled with golden starry flowers, shining out upon the gay green carpet. The aspen, oak, and pine shade into each other. Flowers of every shade and hue bedeck our way. The car climbs slowly here, so steep is the ascent; so slowly that a sympathetic stranger, seeing my desire, jumps from the car and gathers me a handful of delicate white flowers—"the sailor's weather cap." I pin them at my throat, these gems from fairy land. I have also a bunch of wild red rose buds, given me as a friendly offering just before quitting camp.

Bright rays of morning sunlight are shining through the aspen forest. Now we go down. The Spanish Peaks rise full to view against the cloudless sky. Down, down, we wind, now in, now out, so sharp the curves that we can feel the swaying motion of the train. I have seen this pass by different lights, in the different seasons, each time it grows more grand, more fair, more dear, and ever cold feel the throbbings of the venturous heart which kindled the brain of him who planned it all. Where fertile brain and generous courageous heart join hand, a conqueror is there, fate yields and the world is moved along. 'Tis not alone for private gain such strivings are.

It is the last of June, but draw a warm wrap closely around you. The air blows cold up here—nine thousand feet above sea level, although the sun shines brightly. We round the mule shoe, so aptly named. It *is the* mule shoe, there is no other in railroad history. A passenger has walked down the mountain side, which we have been swinging round and brings in wild wax flowers. The courteous knight who gave me the wind flowers, while we were climbing, brings me in a bouquet of Fremont geraniums, Solomon's seal, and white flowers I cannot name.

Down from chilly rugged mountain top to warm, peaceful, wide-spread valley where herds are feeding and grain growing, under the shadow of the Spanish peaks, whose sides and tops are flecked with snow and across whose face are horizontal lines, like time's marks upon the human brow. From near the base of these peaks run out natural walls, which might serve for defence 'gainst giants. On our way bloom acacia trees. We stop a moment at Veta station, and as the train passes out, "Adios" says a son of Puritan fathers, parting from his friend, "Buenos," says a stalwart Irishman, in answer to some remark by one of his countrymen. So is the gentle speech creeping in and becoming incorporate with the strong English. It is the weaker and cannot take from—it can but polish and add to.

At Cucharas we overtake cars heavily loaded with coal. At Pueblo the eastern and northern trains are in. This being the dining station, there is the usual bustling about of eager, dusty people, each one for themselves. The most admirable side of human nature is not, as a rule, to be seen at railway stations. The instincts of hunger and general care taking of oneself, seem to have gathered momentum by the speed with which the body has been whirled along, and there is danger of the kindlier courtesies being quite swept away. Those who unfailingly take thought for others on long railway journeys, are to be numbered among the saints.

Gradually Cheyenne mountain, Pike's Peak, and the Gateway of the Garden of the Gods rise into view. All forms and figures stand out clean cut and bold in this clear atmosphere. From Pueblo to Colorado Springs the way seems short. Here we find friendly faces and friendly voices to greet us; and, well, we prefer to walk, so decline invitations to drive and are overtaken by a pouring shower, but knowing there is no danger of taking cold, this being Colorado, we do not mind, rather enjoy our ducking.

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It has become a settled rule of action with political parties in this country to select candidates with reference somewhat to geographical location. And whatever may be our opinion as to the wisdom of the rule otherwise, we are compelled to admit that it is based upon principles of sound political policy. Other considerations being equal, the party pursuing the most equitable course in the geographical distribution of candidates for office rarely fails of success. The proper apportionment of offices among the different sections of each commonwealth, with their different and sometimes conflicting interests and demands, with their geographical jealousies and grievances, is a well recognized factor in the political problem. And to-day in Colorado, one among the troublesome questions perplexing the minds of our political savants is, how can this factor be most successfully used?

The mountains and plains, the north and south of the Divide, are natural subdivisions of the state which have become political sub-divisions as well. The agriculturalists of Weld, Larimer and Arapahoe counties are watchful of the increasing political power of the stock-growers of El Paso, Pueblo, and Bent, while both regard with an interest akin to solicitude the increasing number and consequent political strength of the miners of Gilpin, Clear Creek and San Juan. We do not wish to be understood as suggesting that either the agriculturalist, stock-grower, or miner, the people living north or south of the Divide, or the inhabitants of the mountains or plains do not rejoice to see all portions of the state develope, and all other industries prosper. What we do mean to be understood as saying is that the representatives of these sections and industries fully appreciate the political favors to which they are respectively entitled, and that in view of the slight difference in numerical strength of the two parties, neither can afford to disregard the question of locality in choosing candidates for the coming campaign.

The senatorial subject is wisely dropped for the present; democrats are not likely to differ much in making a choice, and republicans are too keenly alive to the value of political unity to permit the rivalries of different aspirants for senatorial honors to jeopardize success in the coming election. Both parties are aware that the first bird to be captured is the general assembly, and that quarreling about the senatorship at this time will hardly aid such capture.

It is perhaps too soon to hazard a guess concerning the probable candidate upon the respective state tickets; and we do not belong to the class of political prophets who always know with absolute certainty just what is going to happen at any given period in the future. But the signs of the times seem to indicate that both parties will remember the geographical factor. The name of "Our Tommy," Colorado's innocent and guileless cherub, will probably adorn the democratic ticket for congress, and "Jim, the red-headed rooster," whose vociferous crowing annoyed Tommy before, will count on a defeat him as he did two years ago. Mr. Pitkin, representing San Juan, will be the choice of republicans for the gubernatorial chair, while our fellow townsman, D. J. Martin is a probable democratic candidate for the same position. "Silly" Clark our present efficient Secretary of State will, we think, be his own successor in office; and this part of the State will ask and doubtless obtain the privilege of naming the republican candidate for State Treasurer. For the attorney general's lucrative place, Judge Symes of Denver and Mr. Richmond of Pueblo, are most frequently mentioned.

Both parties are preparing for the conflict, and it will be hotly contested, but let wisdom and moderation characterize the republican convention at Denver; let only good men be put forward; and let a generous and intelligent regard for party welfare and the rights of all sections secure an equitable distribution of offices by that body, and we feel assured that victory will again garland the republican flag.

[From Friday's Daily.]

D. J. Martin, of this city, is registered at the American House, Denver.

Drifts of hailstones four feet deep were seen on the Divide after the storm Wednesday.

Work on the building for the St. Louis smelting and refining company, has been commenced.

Colorado can beat the world for beautiful rainbows.—*Pueblo Chieftain.*

Yes' so!

Two hundred thousand pounds of freight has been loaded out for the mountains within the past three days.

A freight train, consisting of twenty-eight loaded cars and caboose, and drawn by two engines, left here last evening, bound north.

Messrs. Jos. Kenyon and T. B. Taylor left Wednesday to look after their sheep interests in Colfax county, N. M. Success attend them.

Albert Simms, runner for the National, was arrested yesterday for violating the depot ordinance. Judge Smith fined him one dollar and costs.

The body of T. L. Ayler, the fireman who was killed at Washington Spring Wednesday, was taken to Denver yesterday on the afternoon express.

As we stated in our last issue, the damages to the railway, occasioned by Wednesday's storm, were all repaired and trains running on time by noon yesterday.

Homer Longmore, a sheep man from Las Vegas, N. M., is in the city. He has 3,500 head of California sheep on their way to this city, which he will offer for sale.

Mr. Chas. E. Aiken is busily engaged in fitting up a room in the Wanless block, where he will keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of stuffed birds and animals.

Rev. Messrs. R. T. Cross, C. C. Salter, and A. D. Kinzer made the ascent of Pike's Peak on Tuesday, returning the next day. They report having had a most enjoyable trip.

Messrs. Marsh & Brent's burro passenger train will make regular trips to the Peak on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week. Parties desiring to make the trip should bear this in mind, and leave their names at any of the hotels.

Col. J. A. Bacon, with his family and a few friends, celebrated his fiftieth birthday yesterday, at Manitou, by a substantial dinner at the Manitou House. We wish the colonel many happy returns of the day.

How is this for fast traveling? Mr. J. Holt Green, who has spent the last ten days in Colorado, will leave for his home to-day. Mr. Green has done some of the best sight-seeing ever accomplished in so short a time in Colorado. Since last Tuesday morning he has visited Georgetown, Green Lake, Cheyenne, Colorado Springs, crossed Veta pass to Garland, returned to Colorado Springs, gone to Manitou and ascended Pike's Peak.—*Denver Tribune.*

A party of five Englishmen arrived in New York last week from Liverpool, with the intention of buying cattle and shipping them to English markets, as beef can be purchased in this country and sent to Europe cheaper than it can be produced there. They will look about New York for a few days, but will eventually go west to make their large purchases. They are well provided with money, and contemplate making a success of their enterprise.—*Denver Democrat.*

Remember the lecture by Rev. W. S. Gunn, at the M. E. church this evening, on the subject—"Life in the south, in peace and war." It will be one of the most interesting of the season. Admission 25 cents, Children 15 cents.

One of the finest thunder and lightning storms ever known here visited this section last evening. All these things continuously, a lightning rod peddler, with a well galvanized cheek and plenty of jawbone, can amass a fortune here in a "short space of period."—*Pueblo Chieftain.*

We concur with you, neighbor, and should such a species of the *genus homo* visit your locality, he might add considerable to that fortune by visiting Colorado Springs.

Personal.

State Auditor D. C. Crawford is sojourning at the Cliff House, Manitou.

Prof. J. D. Butler, of the State University at Madison, Wis., is a guest at the Cliff House, Manitou.

Mr. William Lennox, who has extensive mining interests in California Gulch, has returned after a very successful prospecting tour through the mountains.

J. D. Woodburn, president of the Woodburn, Sarven wheel company, accompanied by his family, passed through the city yesterday bound for Denver, where they will remain for a week, after which they will return and spend some time in Colorado Springs and vicinity.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending June 24, 1878:—

Amick, Alonzo—2	Mott, A M
Combs, John N	Myers, F R
Crookham, Miss C	Nye Geo P—3
Crouch, J M	Orcutt, H Thos.
Davidson, Nels	Picket, Charlie
Denny, James	Price, A M
Dudley, Geo E	Reynolds, Anna
Forsythe, Wm	Rodgers, C F
House, Cadwell G	Rucker, M A
Hughes, James	Strater, Frank—2
Johnson, Thos W	Thompson, C D
Johnson, Joseph B	Tucker, Jas J
Lagson, G M	Walker, George
Mitchell, Frank	Williams, E T
Miller, Wm	

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "Advertised Letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

JOHN POTTER, P. M.

Real Estate Transfers.

United States to Paul Von Hagen, patent, ½ of s w ¼ and w ½ of s e ¼ of sec. 9, town'p 14 s, of range 67 w. 160 acres.

United States to Otto Von Hagen; patent, e ½ of n w ¼ and w ½ of n e ¼ of sec. 9, town'p 14 s, of range 67 w. 160 acres.

Colorado Springs Co., to Herman Hathausen, lot 28, block 276, addition 1, $125.

Isaac H. Stewart to Ellen M. Peck, lot 4 and s e ½ of lot 5, block 272, addition 1, $800.

Colorado Springs Co. to Chas. Cross, lots 4 and 5 block 2, in the town of Manitou, $500

Isaac H. Stewart to Catharine Fechter, lot 24, block 101, Colorado Springs, $400

Hotel Arrivals.

COLORADO SPRINGS HOTEL—J W Adams, Kansas City; S M Jackson and son, Denver; S P Seymour, C A Norton, Palmyra, N. Y.; A S McPherson and wife, Miss H E Townsend, Tabor College, Iowa; C H Walker, Wm. Allen, Kentucky. J M Odell and wife, New York;

CRAWFORD HOUSE.—W W Knight, Denver; G C Bingham and wife, Kansas City; G W Hardenburgh, Williamsport, Pa.; Rob't Taylor, England; Mrs J W eque and son, Miss eque, St Louis; J A W Ward, New York; Geo B Harrison, Chicago; Miss M E Lubeck, Miss F Bacon, Illinois.

NATIONAL.—C W Bittmann and daughter, Dubuque, Iowa; S A James and wife, Sigourney, Iowa; Jas. Stansieg, St. Louis; H M Teachout and lady, Eagerton; T L Wright and wife, H French and wife, Beloit, Wis.; Wm F Dunferd, Georgetown; Mrs Matthew Hall, Miss Aggie Palmer, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Martha Plumb, Miss Carrie Plumb, Streator, Ill.; W T Plumb, Divide; D A McKay, Seneca; Mrs J W O'Brien, Denver.

MANITOU HOTELS.

CLIFF HOUSE.—E H Chapman, Dunton Spa, New York; G S Barnes, Colorado Springs; R D Fisher, Colorado Springs; D C Crawford, Denver; G A Dee, Elizabethtown, Illinois; Prof. J D Butler, Madison, Wisconsin.

MANITOU HOUSE.—A B Garner, Philadelphia, Penn.; D D Rymner, A S Fisher, Highland, Illinois; Allen Vane and wife Monument; Ash Archibald and wife, Montreal, Canada; E G Harwood, Natick, Mass.; C T Atherton, Boston, Mass.; A H Mansfield and wife, Miss Julia E Mansfield, Boston, Mass.; Joseph Kinsey and wife, Cincinnati, Ohio; C W Bittmann and daughter, Dubuque, Iowa; J S Smith, Boston; G L Brackley, Chicago; G S Knox, Warsaw, Ill.; E Hatch, wife and child, Santa Fe.

BEEBEE HOUSE.—Horace C Collins, St Louis; Miss Maud, St Louis; G W Coon, Coon Lake, J Hudson, N Y; Mrs J N Pierce, Leadville.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON.

The Potter Farce.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The examination of Mrs. Jenks was resumed to-day. She said that she had not yet received the letters inquired for yesterday, and did not know whether they would be of any importance. She had seen Mrs. Weber at Donaldsonville shortly before leaving for Washington, and Mrs. Weber had told her Anderson had said she, Mrs. Jenks, had received about one hundred thousand dollars for certain documents, and appeared hurt because she had received no portion of money. Mrs. Jenks, however, informed Mrs. Weber that she had never received any money whatever. Gen. Sheldon had requested witness to visit Mrs. Weber with a view to having her come to Washington.

Mr. Springer—Is it not a fact that Sheldon wanted Mrs. Weber to come to New Orleans and make affidavit to the effect that there was no such document as the so-called Sherman letter in existence?

Witness—No, sir; you are entirely mistaken about that.

Mr. Springer inquired if witness received any other consideration from Gen Sheldon excepting her actual expenses.

Witness, very sharply—No, sir; and it was but four dollars. You need not distress yourself about it.

Witness was asked by the chairman if she would produce letters desired to-morrow morning if they arrived.

Ans—Oh, yes; if they arrive I will produce them.

Gen. H. V. Boynton, correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, was recalled and said the president never during their conversation, gave him to understand Anderson was in possession of political secrets. He derived that impression entirely from newspapers. Gen. Comly was present during the entire conversation and heard all, including the Anderson matter. General Butler inquired if witness ever had an interview with any one in Washington regarding Anderson and had stated that the president had appointed Anderson and others connected with dirty work in Louisiana in order to keep their mouths closed.

General Boynton replied he had never talked of the matter in that way to any one.

Witness testified that Harlan did not say in substance that he believed or felt his success as a candidate for the supreme bench depended in a large degree upon his success in his Louisiana mission. Gen. Harlan said to me "I know nothing with reference to the use of any money for the purpose of breaking up the Packard legislature, and I do not believe any member of the commission has any such knowledge." The only thing which I ever heard which would give a possible basis for such a story is this, that just about the time the breaking up took place some of Packard's men represented there were certain employes about the Packard legislature who had not received their salaries, and they thought it was a fair thing that these sums should be paid by the incoming legislature, and that he went to see about it, and he mentioned some names of persons that he called on, but the names have entirely gone out of my mind; at any rate he went to persons connected with the Nichols government and reported the conversation to them and they said to him that a very considerable sum had been raised by Nichols men in Louisiana for the purpose of putting the Nichols government on its feet, and that there was a small sum, I think $500 or $600, unexpended of that fund which might be applied to that purpose, and they would try to have it so applied. That is the sum and substance of it.

Marshal Pitkin was sworn and testified that he had conversed with James E Anderson on the subject of the protest of the parish of West Feliciana and desired reading a prepared statement in regard to the matter. After discussion it was decided to permit the reading of the statement as a part of his (Pitkin's) testimony, which was to the effect that Anderson swore to the first protest in his (Pitkin's) presence. The second protest mentioned by Anderson never existed to the knowledge of witness, and third protest was handed to Pitkin by Anderson, duly sworn, and to the best of his recollection there was no blanks in the document as Anderson has sworn he had filed by parties unknown to him. Pitkin thought it very probable that the third protest had been framed by Anderson while he was under the influence of liquor. He (Pitkin) in his statement challenged any one to state that he ever attempted to persuade Anderson to do aught contrary to law. He thought it very probable that he had mentioned to Anderson that if he could do so conscientiously it would be well to make the protest, he (Pitkins) being personally aware that the condition of affairs in East Feliciana parish was not altogether pacific. The statement is very voluminous, and refers also to a conversation held with Anderson in Willard's touching various conversations with that gentleman and Stanley Matthews.

At the conclusion of the statement Gen. Butler inquired of Pitkin whether he had at any time asked Thomas Jenks relating to the Sherman letter, to which witness said it was very likely he had done so. He had never seen a copy of the Sherman letter. He had seen an article in a New Orleans newspaper announcing that Mrs. Jenks had a photographic copy of the Sherman letter, and upon showing her the article she laughed and remarked in the words "how little newspapers know." Pitkin then addressed some further inquiry regarding the letter and Mrs. Jenks replied that the letter had never left New Orleans. Whenever he mentioned it all he mentioned it as the Sherman letter; did not think Mrs. Jenks spoke of it as the Sherman letter.

Mr. McMahon—Did you ever meet Anderson in Philadelphia?

Ans—Yes, sir; once.

Q—Did you go to see him?

Ans—Well, I do not think so; in fact never was in the North American office in my life.

Q—Do you remember ever having an interview with Senator Conkling with regard to the Anderson letter?

Ans—Yes, sir; I have had several conversations with Conkling.

Q—Sypher was present at the interview in question was he not? Didn't Sypher explain the circumstances connected with the Anderson protest?

Ans—Yes, sir; Sypher gave the history of the case, much of which was new to Senator Conkling as well as to myself.

Q—When Senator Conkling asked you about the blanks in the protest, what did you reply?

Ans—I think I replied in substance the same as I have to-day in my prepared statement, that I have no knowledge of the existence of any blanks in the protest.

Q—Did Sypher have the Matthews letter with him at this interview?

Ans—I think not, but he gave a description of them.

Witness then stated in reply to further questions that there were not many if any democrat witnesses examined during the Howe investigation, and further stated that the witnesses were all paid by the government.

The committee at two o'clock took a recess. A sub-committee consisting of Stenger, Blackburn and Reed expect to leave for Louisiana to-night.

Cox—Calling your attention to the conversations you had touching the time of the presidential election or thereabouts, please state to the committee what conversation, if any, you recall having with Judge Levissee, one of the electors, with regard to any supposed offers made to bribe him, and state fully what occurred.

Ans—About three or four days prior to the assemblage of the electoral college, Judge Levissee entered my office one morning under considerable excitement and indicated that he wanted a private interview. He then announced to me that he expected some overtures were to be made to him by somebody in democratic interest. I don't recollect whether I asked him who they were or not. At all events, he said to me this, "I am running a great deal of hazard. I am liable to serious misconception as to my motives and I want some one in whom I can confide, and who will stand sponsor for me in case misrepresentation should ensue." I then advised him to go ahead and appear to listen to these overtures and I think impressed upon him the importance of going behind to the principals of the agents who might offer any bribes. After that he made two or three visits up to the time of the meeting of the electoral college and mentioned the names of Walter Pugh and Mr. Asher, I think that was the name, and possibly Mr. Hernandez, but I am not sure as to that. He came each time to report progress. I think it was the last interview upon this subject that he told me he had a meeting with one of these gentlemen, which one I do not recollect, and that he met with his companion, a third gentleman, and that the distinct proffer had been made as I now recollect of $100,000. This was at the last interview. He said he had made an appointment at such an hour, which had almost approached then, and he wanted to stay with me in the office and secrete himself. I went outside and told my usher to allow no one in the office and to report to me outside. The door was locked and he remained there until shortly before the assembling of the electoral college. I telegraphed by my private wire to the state house that Judge Levissee was there and would be down in due time. I think I sent him down in my own cab, I am not sure about that. Furthermore I know nothing.

Q—Do you know of the borrowing of a certain $200,000 by people in New Orleans, which finally was paid by a note on the Union National bank of Chicago?

Ans—No, sir; all the funds I know about were two or three thousand dollars sent down there by Mr. Z. Chandler in the latter part of January, and the greater part of that was spent in sustaining the Metropolitan police force at the state house.

Q—Were not telegrams sent to New Orleans stating that troops and money would be furnished?

Ans.—We had a voluminous correspondence with parties in Washington regarding the election, but I don't recall any on that point.

Albert G. Haley was called and proceeded to state, in answer to questions by the chairman, that he resided in Washington and lived within a few doors of the house where Mrs. Jenks stopped while she was in Washington last winter, and had a conversation with her about the so called Sherman letter.

Q—Please state what she said about it?

The question was objected to by Hiscock claiming there was no legal evidence showing that Sherman ever wrote the so-called Sherman letter, and McMahon stating that he believed he did not write it, he did not think the slightest inference could be legally or logically drawn that Sherman ever wrote the Sherman letter. The chairman said he differed from the republican members of the committee in so far as they deemed important points in the investigation to be whether Secretary Sherman wrote the letter or not, for it was proposed to be shown that Secretary Sherman had used certain influences to bring about certain results. This letter is only one of a series of actions tending to that end.

After further discussion witness was excused and the committee adjourned until Wednesday.

The cabinet to-day renewed consideration of the subject of the defect in the Hot Springs appropriation, but no decision has been reached as to what can properly be done towards carrying out the plain wish of congress on that subject.

GENERAL NEWS.

Howard Engages the Hostiles.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—A Silver City dispatch says that the advance troops under General Howard attacked the hostiles Sunday, 45 miles from Harney. The battle took place at Curry creek. Gen Howard has sent all the troops possible to the front. Colonel Robbins and two other colonels were killed. Couriers rode 200 miles to furnish Howard news of the battle and ask for reinforcements. Major Egbert at Camp Lyon has been notified to protect Winnemucca road and give battle to hostiles fleeing in the direction of Owyhee. The probabilities are that the hostiles have met with a severe repulse.

Class-Day at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 25.—The exercises of class day at Yale College began this forenoon. The class poem was delivered by Harry Clark Coe, of Cincinnati, the subject being "A Pleasing Retrospect of College Life." Wm Howard Taft, also of Cincinnati, delivered the oration. His subject was "The professional and political prospect of College Graduates," and the oration was a searching examination of political errors and the condemnation of evils in American public life. Among the prizes awarded were the following: The Learned scholarship to Geo. Tapstock Knox, of Springfield, Mo.; the Clark scholarship to Wm. Evarts Waters, of Cincinnati.

Ohio Democrats.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 25.—The hotels are filled with delegates and visitors to the Democrat state convention, which meets to-morrow, among them Senator Thurman. It is probable that D. R. Page, of Summit, will be nominated for Secretary of State and A. F. Hume, of Butler, for supreme judge. The platform will contain planks demanding the unlimited coinage of silver; issue of certificates to purchase silver bullion; reception of greenbacks for customs duties; endorsing the action of the last congress on the Potter investigation and the president's southern policy; also probably a plank declaring against communism but in favor of congress in various states so legislating as to revive trade and furnish employment to the unemployed.

Sale of Pawnee Lands.

OMAHA, June 25.—The Pawnee reservation lands, 278,000 acres, will be sold at Central City, Merrick county, Neb., July 15th. The lands are appraised at $2.50 per acre, upwards. The Union Pacific railroad, in connection with all roads between Omaha and Chicago, will sell special excursion tickets for forty days for about one-half fare for the round trip. Arrangements have been made at Central City to accommodate one thousand people and upwards. The lands are the finest in the state.

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REPUBLICAN CALL.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COLORADO. DENVER, COL., JUNE 12, 1878.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central committee, held at this place, it was ordered that the State Republican convention be held on the 7th of August, 1878, at Denver, Colorado, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for one governor, one lieutenant governor, one secretary of state, one state treasurer, one auditor of state, one superintendent of public instruction, two regents of the University, one attorney general, and one representative in congress; and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. The committee fixed the basis of representation in this convention at one delegate for each county, and one delegate for every one hundred votes or fraction thereof exceeding fifty, polled for Governor Routt at the general election in 1876. In accordance with the above the following apportionment for representation was determined upon:

Arapahoe	25	Jefferson	6
Boulder	16	Lake	3
Bent	4	Larimer	5
Costilla	5	La Plata	2
Conejos	4	Las Animas	8
Clear Creek	12	Ouray	4
Custer	3	Park	6
Douglas	4	Pueblo	6
Elbert	3	Rio Grande	5
El Paso	8	Routt	2
Fremont	3	San Juan	4
Gilpin	11	Saguache	4
Grand	2	Summit	3
Gunnison	2	Weld	9
Huerfano	5		
Hinsdale	5	Total	177

The Committee requests the various counties to make, as soon as practicable, provision for the selection of delegates.

W. H. PIERCE, Chairman.

J. R. TREADWAY, Sec'y *pro tem.*

Republican County Convention.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 25th, 1878.

The republican convention of El Paso county will be held at city hall in Colorado Springs on Saturday, July 20th, at 2 o'clock p. m. It will be the duty of said convention to appoint a county committee for the ensuing year; to choose eight delegates to attend the state convention in Denver on the 7th of August, and to nominate the following candidates, to-wit: One senator and two representatives for the general assembly, also one county commissioner.

It is suggested that the republicans of the county meet in their respective precincts on Saturday, July 13th, to nominate candidates for the offices of precinct justice of the peace and constable, appoint precinct committees, and select delegates to the said county convention, in which precincts will be entitled to representation upon the following basis: One delegate for each precinct and one additional delegate for every 25 votes or fraction thereof exceeding 12, cast for Governor Routt in 1876. With such ratio as the basis the following apportionment is made:—

Precinct No. 1	Bijou Basin	2	Delegates.
" " 2	Bakeley's Mill	2	"
" " 3	Monument	3	"
" " 4	South Water	2	"
" " 5	Colorado City	2	"
" " 6	Colorado Springs	15	"
" " 7	Fountain	3	"
" " 8	Woodbury's	2	"
" " 9	Summit Park	2	"
" "10	Florissant	2	"
" "11	Manitou	3	"
" "12	Four Mile	2	"
" "13	Little Fountain	2	"
" "14	Edgerton	2	"
" "15	Big Sandy	1	"

By order of the republican county committee.

N. S. CULVER, Chairman.

"Bits of Travel at Home," by H. H.

This is one of the most enjoyable and readable books which it has been our fortune to meet with for a long time. We have read it every word, with not only unflagging, but growing interest. Its writer is truly and lovingly in sympathy with nature. All through the book are picture stories, of "simple folk" she has met with in her journeyings. The whole book, which is a series of bright colored word paintings, is filled with strong, healthy, happy sentiment, without one touch of morbid worry sentimentality. Those who wish to, but who have not, and can not visit California, New England or Colorado, can visit it through the pages of this book. Those who intend to visit these places should read it, that they may go with open eyes. A charming introductory preface to their travels, they will find it. And those who have visited these lands should read it for remembrance sake.

* * *

The following description of Ben Butler, from the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, reminds one of Virgil's dreadful account of the "Harpies:"

When Ben Butler fired his first broadside at—the Baker effer—in congress the other day, the sneer, the sarcastic grin which overspread his countenance was horrible. His starboard eye ran down his left cheek like a horrid gash received in a general melee, such as might have been given in front of friend to friend in the fury fury at the foot of Pompey's statue where Cæsar fell. The long, ropy, fringe-like, thick cord that acts as a curtain to his ill-shaped head, seemed, as he promised to connect that telegram and its reply with the subject of the investigation, to writhe and wriggle like a nest of serpents; and when he drew back his sensuous lips in what was evidently intended for a smile, the effect was like the earth yawning for the emission of fatal gases in the Valley of Death. He looks dull, heavy and stupid when his face is in repose and his panting eyes closed, but when he grins, he is as ugly as Caliban and infinitely more dangerous.

CONDITION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH.

Probably no people ever had a more difficult question to solve than we had at the end of the war in reference to the colored people. We had performed an act of justice in giving them freedom, but it was questioned whether that act of justice after all was an act of mercy. After the close of the war congress spent considerable time in devising plans which should make real the freedom given to the colored man and enable him to maintain his rights without special legislation or protection.

How far this legislation of congress has been successful is well told by Col. T. W. Higginson in the Atlantic for July. It will be remembered that Col. Higginson commanded a colored regiment during the war and has been an eloquent champion of the colored race. The article referred to gives the results of his observations in the south in regard to the colored people. The following quotation from the article shows what a change has taken place in their manner of living:

Formerly the colored people of the sea islands, even in their first days of freedom, slept very generally on the floor, and when our regimental hospital was first fitted up, the surgeon found with dismay that the patients had regarded the beds as merely beautiful ornaments, and had unanimously laid themselves down in the intervening spaces. Now I noticed bedsteads and bedding in every cabin I visited in South Carolina and Florida. Former by the cabins often had no tables, and families rarely ate together, each taking food as was convenient; but now they seemed to have family meals, a step toward decent living. This progress they themselves recognized. Moreover, I often saw pictures from the illustrated papers on the wall, and the children's school-books on the shelf. I rarely met an ex-soldier who did not own his house and ground, the inclosures varying from five to two hundred acres; and I found one man on the St. John's who had been offered $3,000 for his real estate. In many cases these homesteads had been bought within a few years, showing a steady progress in self-elevation.

He also states that he met about 100 colored men who had served under him during the war, and that only one (who was addicted to the use of whisky, of this entire number complained of poverty.

In regard to race hostility Mr. Higginson saw no evidence of it in the three states, Virginia, South Carolina and Florida, he visited. He claims that the colored race there has as many privileges and rights as in the New England states. To show this he mentions the following instances:—

The legislature of Connecticut refused to incorporate a colored military company, but Governor Hampton reviewed in Charleston a colored regiment a few days before Mr. Higginson's visit with the same attention with which he would have reviewed a white body of troops. While in Virginia a bill was reported favorably for the creation of a colored military company. He saw colored policemen in the democratic city of Charleston, a thing which he never saw in northern cities. He rode with the colored people in first-class cars throughout Virginia and South Carolina, and in the street cars of Virginia. The Charleston *News and Courier* heartily endorsed the following remark of the Baltimore *Gazette* in regard to the admission of colored lawyers to practice in the court of appeals in Maryland: "Raise the educational test, the rigidity of examination for admission, or the moral test as high as you please but let us have done with the color test."

While Mr. Higginson recognizes the fact that much remains to be accomplished, yet he thinks it is foolish not to recognize the good progress already made. Surely such testimony from such a friend of the colored race is encouraging.

Hon. F. W. Pitkin.

It is no secret that for several weeks past the name of Hon. F. W. Pitkin, of Ouray, has been prominent before the people of the state as the probable republican nominee for governor. This nomination by the convention is almost a foregone conclusion. At his request we have heretofore refrained from presenting his name as an acknowledged candidate—for such he has not been. In answer to all inquiries and appeals he has invariably replied that he was not a politician, was not seeking any office whatever, and above all that he would not accept the nomination for governor if any other Southern man wanted it, and particularly if there was any probability that Mr. Chilcott might be induced to accept it. But it was understood some time ago that Mr. Chilcott aspired to go to congress. Since Mr. Chaffee's withdrawal he may become a prominent candidate for the senate. In either event there will be no conflict of interests—nor of localities.

Mr. Pitkin has also resisted all appeals made to him to authorize the use of his name until he first consulted his party in San Juan, particularly in his home, Ouray. Consent to stay at Pueblo during the winter, on account of health, he has but recently returned home. He returns to find his home and the party throughout San Juan enthusiastic for him. In the meantime his name has been freely discussed throughout the entire state, and the movement—started without his knowledge and consent, and a spontaneous outgrowth of popular sentiment, has daily gained strength until he has been compelled to yield to the voice of the people, and now to say that should the convention nominate him for governor he would not feel at liberty to decline an honor so tendered.

In presenting his name, therefore, we will assume that he is an acknowledged candidate—of the people, and we see that in that candidacy San Juan is truly honored. Mr. Pitkin is one of the very best men in the state, a gentleman in every sense of the word, a man of fine education, culture and attainments, who will reflect honor upon the position and the state. He is an honest man, uncontaminated by politics—and were he to devote his time to politics could not be contaminated by them. Unassuming, affable and courteous in his manner, he wins friends and keeps them, and wherever he is known he is held in the highest esteem. In fact, no man in the state has more or warmer friends and admirers, and we are sure that if nominated for governor he will draw a large vote from the ranks of his opponents.—*Silver World.*

It may be wise and subserve some public good beyond our comprehension, for those having a hand in the conduct of public journals claiming to be supporters of the republican administration, to continue to publish, day after day, side thrusts, slings, taunts and sneers against the president and members of his cabinet. One of our Denver contemporaries, from personal pique or prejudice or constitutional tendency for defamation, has made the secretary of state the target for his shafts of abuse and detraction. We opine that Mr. Evarts will survive these malicious attacks, so out of taste, and contemptible. A man of shining abilities and learning, of elevated character and aims; who has rendered the country faithful and successful service in an important mission abroad; who was devoting his efforts and commanding abilities to laying the foundations and establishing the principles of the republican party when those who would now traduce and belittle him, were "mewling and puking in their mother's arms." Mr. Evarts' name and fame will be recognized and honored among men long after the puny attacks of his assailants, with their authors, shall have been forgotten.

The Denver *Tribune*, commenting on our article on "Gen. Grant's southern policy," shows that the facts which we stated must be accompanied by a good deal of explanation. The explanation given by the *Tribune* is on the whole very fair. Now all we ask is that the *Tribune* will show the same charity and give as fair an explanation of the ugly facts connected with President Hayes' southern policy. In writing the article on the success of Grant's policy, we were particular to disclaim any intention of attacking or even doubting the wisdom of it. Our intention was simply to show the unreasonable and unfair critics of President Hayes' administration, who continually appeal to the glorious deeds and results of the last administration, that the southern policy of Gen. Grant was a failure in its ultimate results and requires no little explanation to show that this failure was not due directly to want of wisdom and tact on Gen. Grant's part.

The 45th Congress adjourned last week, having at last through the agency of committees of conference, agreed upon, and passed all the general appropriation bills, and having during the session enacted much useful and needed legislation which we have no time or space to review. It is a noticeable fact, in these times of unusual demoralization in public bodies and institutions, that nothing has transpired in the legislative department at the capital, to shock the moral sensibilities of the public, stain the honest fame of members, or impair confidence in their purity and fidelity. So far as has been made known the representatives of the people, one and all, return home with clean palms.

It is a matter for congratulation that toward the close of the session a better understanding and feeling prevailed between members and the executive head of the government. The people have at the time understood the embarrassments and difficulties that surrounded the president, the pledges and the purposes of concession and conciliation upon which he was and alone could have been elected, and have maintained their faith in his honesty and wisdom. The representatives gracefully learned and considered this, and shaped their judgment and action accordingly. Hence much of the acrimony and distrustful and denunciatory spirit that manifested itself earlier in the session has disappeared, and it is to be hoped that party elements will be less turbulent, and that our chief magistrate has before him a comparatively calm, untroubled sea.

Tammany Hall has resolved to celebrate the fourth of July and has sent out a circular to its members to participate. The circular is a curious piece of literature, considering the past history of Tammany. We quote the following from it:—

"How necessary these frequent and regular councils are, we are admonished by the audacity of the mis-named republican party. In the recent presidential election, pretending to be loyal to the ballot and to have appealed to it, *this party plotted to falsify the returns of the vote.* They carried out their plan. As a party, they still stand by it, unblushingly. There never was such a fraud. There never was such a wicked and murderous blow at free government. *Liberty's temple was turned into "a den of thieves," who have stolen the monuments and emoluments of power.* The guilty party must feel the scourge of contempt, indignation and law from a free-loving people."

We supposed Tammany was wise enough to keep silent on the subjects of "fraud" and "thieves," as both words suggest some ugly incidents in the history of Tammany and her chiefs. 1868 is not so far removed that we cannot recall the fact that 63,000 fraudulent votes were cast for Horatio Seymour in New York city under the manipulation of Tammany's leaders. Some districts returned more democratic votes at that time than there were inhabitants. Nor are fee taxes so heavy in New York city that her citizens have forgotten that Tammany's leaders increased the debt of the city over $100,000,000 in the years 1865-71. Tammany has as much brass as Patterson.

CITY BRIEF.

Black Hawk has 350 persons of school age.

In S. Loro eighty tons of merchandise were received for Tucson, Arizona.

Two hundred babies have seen daylight in Gilpin county since the first of January.

Flora Bishop of Denver, is one of the leading writers of the Valley Home and Farm.

Alamosa is already calling itself the southern metropolis, and talking up a fire department.

The first ore of fusion from Greene & Co.'s works at Silverton arrived at the Bank of San Juan last week.

Hart ey & Houston are shearing this week at their camp on Rule creek. They have thirty shearers employed. Their flock numbers about 8000 head, from which they will clip 50,000 pounds of wool.—*Leader.*

J. F. Goddard, recently general freight agent of the C. B. & Q. railroad, has accepted the position of general freight agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, appointment to take effect July 1st.—*Denver Times.*

Ouray, chief of the Utes, has removed from his place, below the agency, to a point on the Uncompahgre about half a mile below the agency. He has no doubt done this to be in a better position to control his people.—*Sentinel.*

Jefferson county, some years ago, issued $53,000 bonds for a road between Golden and Arapahoe, on the Denver and Rio Grande and $17,000 more were to be issued when the road was completed. The Globe favors repudiating the bonds if the third rail is laid to Denver on the Colorado Central.

The last Garland *Independent* says: "Hold for Alamosa this week and farewell to Garland. With this issue of the Independent, journalism ceases in Garland, and this is the last item set up in this city for a newspaper. Adios."

The number of freight wagons, loading and unloading, in S. Loro on Saturday last was 612. The animals required to move these wagons, while grazing, cover the hills as far as the eye can reach in all directions.—*Trinidad Democrat.*

The Laramie *Sentinel* says that a very rich vein of coal has been struck in North Park, and that there is a project on foot to construct a narrow-gauge railroad to the park. Mr. Deane, of Denver, is at the head of the projected enterprise.

The prospects for San Juan this season are very flattering, as the influx of moneyed men is far ahead of any previous year. While, on the other hand, men who were a detriment to the country have been drawn away by railroad wars and other excitements.—*Silver World.*

Yesterday we had one of those terrific water-spouts in the Sierra Raton, which made the old arroyo, adjacent to our office, reach for the top of its banks. Ranchmen report an abundance of rain in the Dry Cimmaron country. It rained five days last week, over this region of country, and set in again on Monday.—*Enterprise and Chronicle.*

Mr. Raynolds, Denver, agent of the Hazard Powder Co., has received the following dispatch:—NEW YORK, June 19.—You are authorized to announce that the Hazard Powder company propose to build a powder mill in Colorado, complete in detail and of ample capacity. The machinery is being made and some one in our interest will shortly reach Denver to confer with you as to the selection of an advantageous site. R. A. WHEELER, Secretary.

The worst governed town in America is El Moro. There is no town organization, no police, no constable, no law, no order. Street fights are the order of the day, and shooting and carousing the order of the night. Justice Sumner is a good officer, and punishes offenders when they are brought before him, but there is no one to bring them. Occasionally John Singer gets into a fight and complains of himself, otherwise the court would be a blank.—*Trinidad Democrat.*

From Tuesday's Daily.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give a strawberry festival in their church on the evening of the 4th of July.

W. Baldwin, the boy who was struck by lightning on Saturday is improving. Yesterday he was able to sit up and walk about the room. His physician thinks he will sustain no permanent injury.

County Convention.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 18th, 1878.

The democrats of El Paso county will meet in Colorado Springs, at the city hall, on Saturday, the 6th day of July, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing four delegates to attend the Democratic State convention, to be held at Pueblo, on Wednesday, the 17th day of July next, and to put in nomination candidates for election to the next general assembly, and the various county officers to be elected at the ensuing general election on the first Tuesday of October next. The following are to be elected: One senator, two representatives, one county commissioner, one justice of the peace, and one constable for each precinct.

The democratic voters in each precinct are requested to meet on Tuesday, the 2d day of July, in their respective precincts, to elect delegates to the county convention and to appoint a precinct committee for the ensuing year. Each precinct will be entitled to representation as follows:—

PRECINCT.	NO.	PRECINCT.	NO.
1st	1	9th	1
2d	1	10th	1
3d	1	11th	1
4th	1	12th	1
5th	1	13th	1
6th	1	14th	1
7th	1	15th	1
8th	1		

By order of the County Committee.

W. D. BROWN, Chairman.

L. A. SMITH, Secretary.

S. B. Westerfield & Co. are the successors of S. B. Westerfield. They intend to keep a much larger stock and will sell to surrounding towns and mountain customers cheaper than any other firm in the state.

Rev. E. P. Tenney, president of Colorado College, reached Colorado Springs Saturday, coming directly from Boston. He was accompanied by several friends among whom was Rev. Charles B. Rice, one of the editorial writers of the *Congregationalist*. President Tenney preached at the Congregational church in the morning and at the Presbyterian church in the evening.

Precinct Notice.

Notice is herewith given that a meeting of the democratic voters of Precinct No. Six; (6) El Paso county, will be held over the engine room, Colorado Springs, on Tuesday, the second day of July, 1878, at seven o'clock, p. m., to appoint four delegates to the county convention and put in nomination candidates for the following offices, viz: One justice of the peace, one constable, one commissioner of roads, and to appoint a precinct committee for the ensuing year.

By order of the democratic committee.

W. D. BROWN, Chairman.

A. L. LAWTON, Secretary.

Egypt and the Exodus.

A small audience gathered at Unity Hall last evening to listen to the lecture of Rev. C. C. Salter, of Denver, on the above subject.

Mr. Salter began by briefly outlining the country, which has an area of 216,000 square miles, and a population of five and a half million. Egypt suggests the Nile, and Egypt really may be said to be the Nile, and a portion of country about three and a half miles wide on each side the river. Beyond, on either side, is desert. Egypt and the Nile seem to be married to each other, and the old custom of the marriage of Venice with the Adriatic, at which time the doge of this city threw a ring into the sea, is suggested. The bed of the river and the land near by is gradually rising, at an estimated rate of six inches in 100 years. On the bosom of the river the produce of the land is carried to market; it furnishes water for the baths and for fountains in the cities; its water, filtered, furnishes drink for the traveler; carried about in skins, which serve as water-carts, it is used for sprinkling the streets; and by means of it desert places are converted into gardens.

At this point Mr. Salter exhibited a number of pictures of Egyptian scenes, among them a sepulchre, body being embalmed, mummy case, weeping women, temple of the dead, tomb of the upper Nile cut into the rock and now covered with sand, interior view of tomb near Cairo, etc. These pictures showed the angular representations in the early days of Egyptian art.

In a statement regarding taxation in Egypt, it was said that $1,000,000 was the tax on about 5,000,000 palm trees.

A picture of the pyramids and sphinx was exhibited. A Yankee looking upon these wonders would naturally ask, "How old art thou?" and the reply of the Bedouin would be, "Allah knows." Napoleon is said to have estimated the age of these structures at forty centuries. Various other estimates have been made. The pyramid Cheops covers an area of thirteen acres. Its material would wall in England with a rampart ten feet in height. At a distance of twenty miles away in the desert Cheops and the pyramid near it appear like twin mountains.

With the aid of Arabs, hungry for "backsheesh," and knowing well how to obtain it, the ascent of the great pyramid is made. From the top a grand view of the Nile, of the desert, the pyramids and of Cairo is obtained. Down again, the traveler is taken to a room in the very heart of the pyramid. This room is 17 by 20 with a height of 19 feet.

Referring to the sphinx and many of the wonderful things which have transpired during the centuries through which it has stood, the speaker made the statement that, greater through the efforts of the present viceroy, 100,000 children are now in the public schools of Egypt; of this number, however, only about 3,000 are girls.

Another series of pictures was exhibited, one an encampment in the land of Sinai, and a near view of Sinai which rises 9,000 feet above the surrounding country. At its foot is an old convent in which an eminent German professor recently discovered an old copy of a portion of the scripture.

Mr. Salter here exhibited a miniature model of the tabernacle, showing its various furnishings, curtains, veils, altars, candlestick, table of shew bread, brazen laver, etc.

On next Thursday evening Mr. Salter will give a lecture on Jerusalem, at which time this model of the tabernacle will be again exhibited and examined in detail. All students particularly cannot afford to lose this opportunity of obtaining instruction. We trust that the people of Colorado Springs will be so ashamed of the first three words in this report, applying, as they do, to the size of an audience gathered to listen to a first-class lecture, that we shall be compelled to use another adjective in our report of the numbers in attendance at the lecture on "Jerusalem" on next Thursday night.

Sunday's train south was the first passenger train to reach Alamosa. Mail Agent Hammond informs us that the Garland and Post-Office was loaded into the mail car and conveyed to the new town.

A large party ascended the peak, yesterday, on the burro line of Messrs. Marsh & Brent. They will return by the Seven Lakes. It is the intention of the proprietors of this line to take all their Pike's peak parties back *via* seven lakes. This must add greatly to the enjoyment of the trip.

Archbishop Lamy.

Right Reverend J. B. Lamy, Archbishop of New Mexico and Arizona, is visiting our city for a few days. He has just returned from a seven months visit to Europe and was present at the time of the accession of Leo XIII to the Papacy. Archbishop Lamy went to New Mexico about a quarter of a century ago, and has been active during all that time in building up the material prosperity of the territory as well as in improving the social condition of his people. He has adorned Santa Fe with many elegant church edifices. The chapel of the Sisters of Loretto is one of the most beautiful specimens of pure Gothic architecture in this country. At present he is building a cathedral. Several educational institutions are now in a high state of prosperity under his fostering care. Among not the least benefits he has conferred upon the people of Santa Fe has been the introduction of fruit culture. The Archbishop with his secretary is staying at the National.

From Friday's Daily.

Rev. M. K. Holbrook, of Longmont, died at his residence in that town on Sunday last of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was the pastor of the Congregational church at that place, and was much beloved by the entire community. He leaves a wife and two children.

A circular from the press association of Mississippi invites the Colorado association to send a delegate to Louisville, Kentucky, on the first Wednesday in September next, to organize a national association, to be composed of delegates from all state organizations. Should our state association be organized August 6th, as proposed by the Pueblo *Chieftain* and seconded by nearly every newspaper in the state, it would be just in time to elect a delegate to the Louisville meeting.—*Denver News.*

The Ball To-night.

It should be borne in mind that the closing assembly of Company B. takes place at their armory this evening. The preparations for the same are very complete, and an unusually pleasant time is expected. The services of Prof. Osten, of Denver, and his efficient orchestra have been engaged, and all who have heard the excellent music which this orchestra has furnished at the City hall during the week will hail this announcement with delight. Aside from the ball some fine music may be expected from the company's quartette club. The company is most popular in our city, and we hope and predict they will have a large attendance.

As this is to be the last ball of the season, given under the auspices of our cavalry company, all who have been fortunate enough to receive invitations, should feel it a duty, and take pride in turning out and making it the crowning success of Co. B's entertainments. We are sure that our cavalry boys have done all in their power to get everything in "apple-pie" order. Greater care than ever has been exercised in issuing the invitations, and we would caution all who are going, if they do not want to be refused admittance, *not* to forget their invitations *enclosed in the envelope.*

The Lancashire Lass.

This highly entertaining drama was produced at the City Hall last evening by the Wallace company. To say that justice was done to it, would be but a mild expression, but to quote the overheard remark of a young lady, "It was perfectly splendid." We had never supposed that the many accessories required for the production of the various scenic effects which such a play requires could be put upon the stage in our city hall, but it only goes to prove what the perseverance and determination to please is, which characterizes this company. We feel that it would be impossible to give even a brief resume of the play and at the same time do it the justice which it deserves.

The characters, in general, were well sustained. Mr. Beresford in that of "Robert Redburn," an adventurer, excelled himself. Mr. Wallace, as "Lemuel," provoked the risibles of the entire audience at every mention of his "bigoted ear." Mr. Pullen, as "Ned Clayton," and Mr. Lindsay, as "A party by the name of Johnson," were simply immense.

The impetuous nature and the trusting and candid disposition which characterized Ruth Kirby were most beautifully portrayed by Miss Baker, while Mrs. Haines, in the character of Kate Garston, won greater favor than ever.

To-night Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's great play, in five acts, entitled Richelieu, will be presented for the first time in our city. The cast is a very strong one, with Mr. J. S. Lindsay in the title role. We predict a large attendance, so secure your seats early.

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REPUBLICAN CALL.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COLORADO. DENVER, COL., JUNE 12, 1878.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central committee, held at this place, it was ordered that the State Republican convention be held on the 7th of August, 1878, at Denver, Colorado, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for one governor, one lieutenant-governor, one secretary of state, one state treasurer, one auditor of state, one superintendent of public instruction, two regents of the University, one attorney general, and one representative in congress; and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. The committee fixed the basis of representation in this convention at one delegate for each county, and one delegate for every one hundred votes or fraction thereof exceeding fifty, polled for Governor Routt at the general election in 1876. In accordance with the above the following apportionment for representation was determined upon:

Arapahoe	23	Jefferson	6
Boulder	16	Lake	3
Bent	4	Larimer	5
Costilla	5	La Plata	2
Conejos	4	Las Animas	8
Clear Creek	12	Ouray	4
Custer	3	Park	6
Douglas	4	Pueblo	6
Elbert	3	Rio Grande	5
El Paso	8	Routt	2
Fremont	3	San Juan	4
Gilpin	11	Saguache	4
Grand	2	Summit	3
Gunnison	2	Weld	9
Huerfano	5		
Hinsdale	5	Total	177

The Committee requests the various counties to make, as soon as practicable, provision for the selection of delegates.

W. H. PIERCE, Chairman.

J. R. TREADWAY, Sec'y *pro tem.*

An exchange paper thinks Ceasar is better than Greaser.

The Utica *Republican* has been aptly called Mr. Conkling's pocket pistol.

The Boston *Post* says, "Lord Roscoe holds the hat and passes the bricks to Widder Butler."

The Green Castle, (Indiana) *Banner* says "that democratic supreme courts are death on liquors laws."

Ex-Senator Fenton will be out of Senator Conkling's way in Europe. Does this account for Conkling's active exertions to have Fenton confirmed?

Speaking of Mr. Blaine urging the Maine republicans to ignore the financial question, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* thinks it would be better to ignore Mr. Blaine.

The Washington *Post* has had the best headline on the European congress now sitting at Berlin, viz: "Turkey Gobblers."

It is said that Senator Lamar is unpopular among the Bourbons of his state because he is suspected of harboring national sentiments.

It is a sad comment on our political system if it is true that "when a vigorous battle is to be fought the 'machine' men have to come to the front or the battle goes by default."

Anderson is now no longer night editor of the *North American*. It is thought he will not be out of a job long, as his peculiar method in handling the truth will make him a first-class democratic editor.

"A few cabinet changes are needed to give unity and vitality to the republican party," says the *Globe-Democrat*. Do you think it would give unity and vitality to put Robeson at the head of the navy department?

We have been informed that the republicans of El Paso county will present the name of Dr. N. S. Culver to the state republican convention, as a candidate for the position of state treasurer. Dr. Culver has eminent qualifications for this position, and would make a strong run.

In all the precincts where United States troops were stationed in Small's district were thrown out, Smalls would still have a majority of 452. But the democrats on the house committee of elections and privileges unanimously reported that Smalls must be unseated because of intimidation by United States troops.

Mr. Watterson's letter to Abram S. Hewitt will excite a good deal of interest. Very likely the letter was prompted in part by the recent expulsion of Mr. Watterson from the caucus of the House at the request of Mr. Hewitt. The Potter committee would probably investigate the subject, but unfortunately it refer to democratic irregularity.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* don't like the evasive way in which the financial question is treated by the Ohio republicans, and well says:—

As the Ohio platform declares, any agitation of the financial question is injurious to business. Yet so long as the advocates of a destructive system are not silenced, so long as the agitation is continued by lunatics and demagogues, the republican party and all honest-money men can not safely retire from the conflict.

We know of no more encouraging sign of the future prosperity of this country than the great immigration of settlers into the west. We have already drawn attention to the immense sales of lands in Kansas, as compared with last year. The following is a comparative statement of the sale of land by railroads in Minnesota for the years 1877 and 1878:—

	1878.	1877.
St. Paul & Sioux City	33,226	4,500
Sioux City & St. Paul	22,787	6,250
Northern Pacific	165,584	81,175
St. Paul & Pacific	162,000	30,000

President Hayes has a crumb of comfort once in a while, Ohio and Indiana in their republican state conventions have given him hearty endorsements, a democratic congress has declared his title unimpeachable, and the Potter investigation committee is removing the doubts which some fair-minded people possessed that Mr. Hayes had made corrupt bargains in the south to secure his election.

The following is taken from Gen. Sherman's speech at West Point and will disabuse the minds of some people that President Hayes lacks backbone:

Mr. Hayes, he said, appeared to many to be a mild-mannered man; and so he was, but the General gave his listeners to understand that Mr. Hayes was also something more. He said that if the time should come when he would be required to defend his rights to the place he occupied he would be found to have the requisite nerve and determination; he knew his right and dared to maintain it, and, what was more, the army, sworn to defend the constituted authorities, would see to it that he was sustained in the effort. The graduates of West Point, General Sherman said, were bound by their oaths to protect the government in fact, of which President Hayes was unquestionably the head.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The Denver *Democrat* of Saturday, continued a well-written article on the above subject. The estimates of the complexion of the next house are very moderate considering it is from a democratic point of view. It is conceded by both parties that the next house will be close. The following table gives the comparative result of the congressional election for the last six years:

	1872.		1874.		1876.	
	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
New England	26	2	18	10	22	6
Middle States	52	15	29	38	37	30
The West	72	26	45	53	65	34
The South	44	49	17	76	8	84
Pacific States	3	3	2	4	4	2
Totals	197	95	111	181	136	156

It will be seen by an examination of the above table that the republicans nearly regained in 1876 the districts which were lost in the New England, Middle and Western states in 1874, while in the South the democrats made a gain of 8 in 1876.

The *Democrat* thinks its party will be able to hold the six New England districts and that possibly with the aid of Ben Butler and the greenback party it will even do better. But we think the republicans have a fair chance of reducing the six democratic districts to three. G. M. Landers (democrat) carried the first Connecticut district by a majority of only 139 in a total vote of nearly 31,000. Benj. Dean (democrat) did not carry the third Massachusetts district, receiving 15 less votes than his republican competitor. Frank Jones (democrat) in the first New Hampshire district was elected by a majority of only 43 in a total vote of 27,605. One of the six democratic districts was republican in 1876 and two others can be by hard work. The 22 republican districts were carried by such large majorities that there is little reason to fear that the democrats will gain any of them. In regard to the middle states there are five democratic districts, which were carried in 1876 by such small majorities that without being too sanguine the republicans can hope to carry them.

In the west very little change can be expected except in our Colorado district, which the republicans are sure to carry.

In regard to the south the *Democrat* coolly says that it "will wipe out all but eight republican and add this suggestive number to the democratic eighty-four." We are sure the democratic will is good enough to do this and that no effort will be spared to accomplish it, but we certainly do not think it possible unless a vigorous shotgun canvas takes place. When the canvass in the south has progressed a little farther it will be possible to speak more definitely than now.

We admire the *Democrat* for its frankness in regard to the greenback party. We have always regarded it essentially a part of the democratic party and see no reason for its existence. The *Democrat* says that no "allowance in New England is made for the greenback vote which will vote *as it reasonably should* in many of the southern districts," also that "the grand army of nationals over 50,000 strong is moving to our aid in Pennsylvania. We fear this coolly appropriation of their party will not be acceptable to the greenbackers who have repudiated both parties, but think it is none the less true.

There is a great misunderstanding in regard to the purpose for which the international monetary conference is called. The purpose is not to decide in favor of monometalism or bimetalism. The law reads that the president shall "invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of a bi-metallic money, and securing a fixity of relative value between these metals." The Kansas City *Times* simply shows its ignorance when it calls this commission a gold bug commission, and discusses the question whether this commission will advocate or oppose the use of the two metals. The commission is called simply to decide upon a common ratio between gold and silver, so that there shall not be so much danger of fluctuation.

The debate in the German Diet last month on a plan to meet the growing evils of social Democracy was very interesting. The debate was rendered more earnest by the recent unsuccessful attempt of Nobiling upon the life of the Emperor. The debate showed that there was great danger that the government party will take such extreme measures as to foster rather than root out the communistic tendency. Deputy Lorg, one of the ablest of the socialists, said: "I counsel you against special measures that would employ force. Instead of being regarded a symptom of strength, the whole world would therein recognize our weakness."

The fact is that such movements are best controlled in a government like ours where there is freedom of speech and the press. The German government need not fear this movement, if freedom of speech is allowed. These pernicious doctrines never spread if they are openly met by the truth.

Responsible Government.

Horace White delivered an address on the 12th of this month before the Pennsylvania military academy on the subject of "Responsible government," which is attracting some little attention. Mr. White's definition of a responsible government is the parliamentary government which now exists in those countries in Europe which we call free. He thinks that the legislative and executive branches of the government should be closely united and in sympathy. If they do not agree, then either the cabinet should resign or congress be dissolved and a new one elected. He says: "Our government, cast in iron mould, embraced the idea of two branches, the executive and legislative, working independently of each other, and again two legislative branches working independently. And all three are irresponsible to the people, except at certain fixed periods."

In contrast he speaks of the English government and says it "is freer than any other. The Queen is only at the too-most round of the social order. Conflict between Crown and Commons is impossible—to Englishmen unthinkable. The Ministry is simply the executive committee of the house of commons. The Prime Minister, though not named by, is chosen by the house. The British nation governs itself and directs and controls its own policy more surely, easily and unerringly and with less friction than the American people. Responsible government is incompatible with fixed terms in office, the vice of which is that the persons in office may govern a certain length of time however badly they behave, and may not govern any longer however wisely they may govern. Rotation means 'give every man a chance' in a wrong sense."

While we agree with Mr. White that our government is not sufficiently responsible we do not agree fully with him in the manner in which he would make it responsible. It has been generally remarked that our government has been better carried on when the two branches of congress were controlled by different parties or when the executive and legislative branches were at variance politically. If the popular will were always right then Mr. White's plan would be good, but unfortunately some "ism" or dissatisfaction suddenly sweeps over the country and representatives are elected to do that which two years afterward the country would much regret. We think that our government should not be subject to the caprices of the moment. In 1874 the democratic party carried the house of representatives, but the senate does not become democratic until 1879. This gradual change we think gives stability to our government.

We think our government might be made more responsible by giving to the executive more power in appointments. We have heard President Hayes responsible for his civil service reform promises, but he has not been able to carry them out because of a hostile senate. Many of his appointments have been such as would be confirmed and not such as commended themselves to his judgment.

The question which Mr. White has discussed is an important one. It is generally thought that our government is not sufficiently responsible, but there are grave doubts whether the plan proposed by Mr. White would accomplish the desired result. We are glad that the question is attracting attention and trust that some wise solution of it may be made which shall be embodied in the organic law of the land.

The International Monetary Congress.

The recent confirmation of the commissioners appointed by the president to represent the United States at the coming international monetary conference completes the arrangements on the part of this country. It may be of interest just now to read the law in compliance with which Secretary Evarts issues the invitations to European nations to participate in this conference. The following is the third section of what is known as the silver bill passed in February last:—

"SECTION 3.—That immediately after the passage of this act the president shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of a bi-metallic money, and securing a fixity of relative value between these metals; such conference to be held at such place in Europe or in the United States, at such time within six months as may be mutually agreed upon by the executives of the governments joining in the same. Whenever the governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same, the president shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint three commissioners, who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the president, who shall transmit the same to congress. Said commissioners shall each receive the sum of $2,500 and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the secretary of state; and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

This invitation was immediately accepted by the smaller states of the Latin Union and recently by France, Russia, and Italy. As soon as France and Russia accepted the invitation, President Hayes immediately appointed Reuben S. Fenton, of New York, W. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Francis A. Walker, of Connecticut, as commissioners.

These appointments have given general satisfaction. The gentlemen are of wide experience, good ability, and represent the three classes into which the country might be divided on the silver question. Mr. Fenton represents the Eastern monometallic view, Mr. Walker is a brimetallist but was opposed to the silver legislation of congress last winter, while Mr. Groesbeck is a bimetallist and strongly favored the legislation of congress last winter. The commission is fortunately composed politically so that its action will be in no sense partisan. Messrs. Walker and Fenton supported Hayes for the presidency while Mr. Groesbeck voted for Tilden. While Mr. Hayes was governor of Ohio, he always put at least one democrat on every commission he was called upon to appoint. He seems to adhere to old habits. The complaint of some republican papers in regard to the appointment of a democrat on the commission is entirely unfounded. The commission is to represent the whole country on a question which is far removed from mere party policy and capital.

In regard to the personal fitness of these appointments we may say in regard to Mr. Fenton that he has had twenty years experience in responsible positions which he has always filled acceptably. He represented his district in the lower branch of congress from 1853 to '55 and from 1857 to '65, a period of ten years. From 1865 to 1869 he was governor of New York state and was a United States senator from 1869 to '75. While in the senate he was a member of the finance committee. His wide experience as the governor of the empire state for four years and her representative in congress for sixteen years renders his appointment particularly good. His opinion in favor of a mono-metallic standard will in no way mar the unanimity of our representation as the question of a mono-metallic standard as opposed to a bi-metallic standard will not be discussed. It is said that one of the last doings William Cullen Bryant did was to write to President Hayes urging the appointment of Mr. Fenton.

W. S. Groesbeck has long been distinguished as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers of the west. But he has not confined himself to law. The study of political economy has long been a favorite one with him. So great was his eminence in this branch of study that he was one of the two experts who were connected with the silver commission. He has long been known as an earnest advocate of the remonetization of silver. How earnest an advocate he is, the following extract from a paper read by him before the social science Association at Cincinnati a few days ago shows:

"Silver has been remonetized. This policy will stand. It will be idle to attempt to change it within the present century; and this being so, it would seem to be our duty to perfect and sustain it. We may as acquiesce in it with entire safety. I can understand how we might hesitate if it were a new policy; but it is old and well tried, as old as our national life; and appeals to our own experience. I affirm that not a merchant, banker or manufacturer was ever injured or even crippled in his business because we had made both silver and gold a full equal legal-tender money. We have now remonetized silver and restored it, in part, to its former historical position, and I venture to say that no merchant, banker, or manufacturer will in the future have just cause to complain of this action."

Mr. Francis A. Walker is the youngest member of the commission. He is the son of an eminent political economist, Amasa Walker, whose "Science of Wealth" is one of the ablest productions on this abstruse subject, written by an American. Mr. F. A. Walker is a lawyer by profession, but the opening of the war drew him from his studies. He rose to the rank of brigadier general in his new profession. In 1869 he was made superintendent of the bureau of statistics. In 1870 he was appointed superintendent of the census. In these two positions he achieved a high reputation as a statistician. In 1872 he was appointed professor of political economy at the Sheffield scientific school, Yale college. His studies and tastes are such as to render him a very useful member of this commission. We congratulate the country on the excellent representatives we shall have at the Paris conference. We trust the day for appointing congressmen who are not returned, and broken down politicians, to such offices has past. President Hayes has exhibited a full appreciation of the character of the work to be done, in these appointments.

In regard to the importance of this congress, it is well remarked that it is not second even to the Berlin congress now in session. Its deliberations are to determine one of the most important and difficult questions of the day. Whether they will be able to devise a plan by which silver and gold shall steadily circulate side by side remains to be seen.

Our delegates will probably urge France and other nations to accept the 16 to 1 ratio in place of the ratio 15½ to 1. Should this be done we trust some arrangement will be made by which our five-dollar piece, the French twenty-franc piece, and the English sovereign may be of the same weight and fineness. We await with interest the discussions and action of this important congress.

Magazines for July.

HARPER.

The magazine opens with an attractive article on Some Land Marks of Old Virginia, by Allen C. Redwood, who uses his pencil as delightfully as his pen. The article is a description of the low land country which is so rich in historic associations of the early colonial times. From the settlers of this strip of land have descended some of the most illustrious names in our history.

An article by Mr. Riceing, on "Hospital Life in New York," shows how much delightfully directed benevolence may do to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate. A very full description of the buildings as well as of the internal arrangements is given. The account of the ambulance system is vividly narrated from actual experience. The account of Sullivan's fractured leg is humorous as well as pathetic. In the account of the writer's visit to Bellevue hospital occurs the following every-day but none the less touching scene:—

We pass with the class from ward to ward and from cot to cot, the doctor treating the patients with a heartiness that forces an evanescent smile to the saddest faces, and explaining the cases and operations to the class with so much perspicuity and simplicity that the thickest-headed student would have unimaginable difficulty in not understanding. A mite of a boy is sitting in a big chair by himself, a Tiny Tim of a boy, with large, quick eyes, the whitest of faces, and the sunkenest of cheeks. "How are you to-day, sir?" the doctor inquires, in a tremendous tone, that makes the piping answer sound ridiculously small. "Pretty well, thank you, sir." "Can you walk?" "I guess so, sir;" and the second answer is in a still smaller key, for the voice has not yet recovered the exhaustion of the first. Tiny Tim is lifted out of his chair by the doctor, whose hands are almost as large as the child's body; he is a sufferer from an obscure disease of a joint, and was brought to the hospital as an incurable case. The doctor's specialty is diseases of the joints, and by that pre-eminent skill which has created death many a time he has saved the child's life. Tim limps across the floor and back again, the longest journey that he has made out of the nurse's arms for some months; a faint flush and a smile of satisfaction lighten his face as he climbs into the chair again. He is out of breath, but when the doctor asks if the exertion has hurt him, he readily answers, "Not a bit, sir." "Now, gentlemen," says the doctor to his class, taking the repaired limb in his hand, "this is a very—" But we are not reporting the doctor's lectures.

Arthur Van Dyck is the subject of the article in this number in the series of articles on "Old Flemish Masters." Its illustrations are particularly fine. An amusingly illustrated article on "Old Time Militia Musters," is contributed by Porte Crayon and is in his happiest style.

"A First Week in England" is a well-illustrated article which treats of some trite subjects in a very interesting manner. The writer is evidently imbued with great love and veneration for ancient relics as well as hearty appreciation of the beautiful scenery about Arlow. The article has several fine stories brought down from Saxon and Norman times.

"Anecdotes of Voltaire Among the Swiss," is a timely article by Dr. Asher Stevens. It contains much fresh matter which was wholly overlooked by so careful an investigator as Mr. Morley, his recent biographer.

Fiction is well represented in this number. William Black and Thomas Hardy have both contributed serials. There are also short stories of unusually high character. "Owlet," by John Esten Cooke, and illustrated by Pyle, is perhaps the most readable.

The Easy Chair discourses on Shylocks in Public Libraries, The Prince Consort, Funera Customs, Mr. Emerson's Latest, and The Vivian Grey of 1878. In the article on "Shylocks in Public Libraries," Easy Chair makes the following sensible remarks:—

The genial ghost of Thackeray must certainly have remonstrated with the gentleman who recommended at the London conference of librarians that works of fiction should not be admitted to free public libraries. He meant, undoubtedly, the books which are called novels. But Homer's Iliad is as truly fiction as the latest story of "George Eliot" or of Charles Reade. It is the first of stories; and Addison's Sir Roger de Coverley is also fiction. Indeed, strictly interpreted, the canon of this terrible Mentor, Mr. Cowell, would exclude from free public libraries not only Scott and Dickens and Thackeray and Fielding and Smollett, but it would turn out of doors, Chaucer, Shakespeare, "Don Quixote," "Robinson Crusoe," "The Pilgrim's Progress," "The Arabian Nights," "Gil Blas," and a great multitude—the great multitude—of books that make literature and are the delight of all readers. It is appalling to think of a free library robbed of these treasures and of the consequent dismay of the public. Does Mr. Cowell imagine that those who could not find Dickens at call would take down the Bridgewater treatise instead, and that if the tale of "Antar" were not obtained, the baffled seeker would turn to Lockyer's "Astronomy?" Does this wily man think to "corner" the public into "useful reading," and that if the free library offered the alternative of Stubb's "Constitutional History" or nothing, the disappointed and indignant applicant would long hesitate?

He also shows that if the rule were carried out that even Thucydides, the dryest book of school day remembrance, must be excluded by the same rule which would exclude Thackeray's "Virginians;" and also that most of the scientific works on our shelves must be abolished as containing theories which subsequent investigations have shown to be erroneous. Undoubtedly works of fiction which have an enervating or immoral influence should be excluded, but the ban should extend no further.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.

The opening article, by Treadwell Walden, is "The Rose of New England" which is a highly interesting article on Norwich, Connecticut. It not only contains descriptions of lovely scenery, but has considerable historic value on account of its vivid narration of the settlement of that beautiful spot. The story of Pequot, Mohegan and Narragansett wars never lose their interest. Uncas, chief of the Mohegans, is not unlike the Indian character which Fennimore Cooper has rendered immortal. Nora Perry shows her kind nature in a poem on the Tramps.

"Sam," a mining story, is full of the thrilling incidents and tender pathos which Bret Harte has taught us to expect in all true descriptions of this rough life.

In the series of articles on "French Writers and Artists," Emile Zola and Edmond De Goncourt are noticed in this number with a discriminating criticism.

Julian Hawthorne in "Out of London" gives a near view of English life and character in the provincial districts. The article has a peculiar charm in the simple topics discussed.

The Paris exhibition is the subject of a valuable article by Edward King, whose letters to the Boston *Journal* on the same subject have attracted so much attention.

The article which will be of most interest to the thoughtful reader is "Ruskin's 'Fors Clavigera'" by Titus M. Coan. The "Fors Clavigera" papers which have been published periodically during the last seven years have not had a wide circulation and are consequently read by a limited number of persons. It has been generally known that these papers were addressed to workmen and that their purpose was to elevate and reform. But there has been no general idea of the character of the reform movement for which Mr. Ruskin is laboring. This paper gives one a clear idea of what Mr. Ruskin proposes to do and how he is trying to accomplish his purpose. The article very distinctly sets forth the pure philanthropy and generous self-denial of this greatly misunderstood and unjustly criticised reformer. Mr. Ruskin has been sneering only to show that art criticism was his province and that he should let political economy alone, but, undaunted, he has pursued his work and is accomplishing a great deal of good.

The editor of the magazine proposes a Workmen's fair in 1881 at Governor's Island, New York harbor. The suggestion will attract no little attention.

The Potter investigation appears now to be a fizzle. It is now difficult to obtain a quorum of the committee to listen to the evidence. Clark, who was supposed to hold all of Senator Kellogg's secrets, was a complete failure as a witness last week. The committee do not care to call Mrs. Jenks, as she will not tell them what she will testify and it would not do to call anyone who would not testify to republican frauds. It is said that she will testify, if called, that she never had in her possession or knew the existence of the Sherman letter. Dennis will not be called because he is disgusted with the investigation and would probably testify to democratic frauds in Florida. How disappointed Tilden, Conkling, Butler & Co. must be!

The theatre of Pompeii, which was interrupted by the eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, is about to open again under the management of Signor Fangini, who makes the following unique announcement:—

"After a lapse of more than eighteen hundred years, the theatre of this city will be reopened with 'La Figlia del Reggimento.' I solicit a continuance of the favor bestowed on my predecessor, Marcus Quintus Martius, and beg to assure the public that I shall make every effort to equal the rare qualities he displayed during his management."

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EL PASO LODGE, No. 13, A. F. AND A. M.
Meets in Masonic Hall, northeast corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.
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From last Saturday's Daily.

Col. Bacon received yesterday three new carriages from Tom Connelly's carriage manufactory, Dubuque, Iowa. The colonel is bound to be independent.

Wm. Iles, the museum man, has a young silver gray fox which is very found of tobacco. It enjoys a "chew" as well as a "regular," and only yesterday morning it was found with a cigar in its mouth. We greatly fear that Mr. Iles is not looking after its morals.

Rev. Mr. Cross was called to Edgerton yesterday to attend the funeral of Eben H. Squire, a young man twenty years old, son of Rev. E. H. Squire, deceased, of Vermont. Mr. Squire came to Colorado last September. The absent mother, brother and sister, who were unable to be with him when he died, have the sympathy of many friends in Colorado.

An excursion party will leave Chicago July 1st for a thirty days' trip through the mountains and mines of Colorado. A number of prominent gentlemen will accompany the party in the interest of business and the professions. Correspondents will represent Frank Leslie's and the Chicago *Tribune*. The academy of science will be represented by Prof Edmund Andrews; the Historical Society, by Prof. A. D. Hager, secretary; the University of Chicago, by Prof. C. G. Wheeler, railroads by A. M. Smith and A. Manvel, C., R. I. & P.; and T. J. Anderson, A. T. & S. F. They will doubtless visit Colorado Springs and Manitou.

At a regular meeting of Pike's Peak Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W., held last night, the following persons were elected as officers for the next term of six months:—C. A. McMorris, Master Workman; A. J. Barrett, Foreman; A. . Corman, Overseer; A. S. Welsh, Recorder; . . Potter, Receiver; . . Woodgate, Financier; Joseph Dozier, Guide; C. . Starkey, Inside Guard; John Murphy, Watchman; A. Sutton, Trustee, long term. The installation will take place July 5th.

The Argentine Republic.

A small but appreciative audience listened to the lecture on the above subject, which was delivered at the Methodist church last evening by the Rev. . . W. Shank. At the outset the lecturer secured the undivided attention of his hearers, and as he passed rapidly from one subject to another, they were drawn to him by a magnetism which grew stronger and more powerful as he progressed. We have not the space in which to give the full resume which the lecture so richly deserves, but should the reverend gentleman visit our city again we can promise him a larger audience and a full report.

Wool.

The following remarks and quotations are taken from Coates Bros.' circular of June 15:—

Since our circular of the first of the month unwashed wools have been arriving freely. The medium grade has been promptly sold at quotations while coarse wools are not so much in demand. Very little washed wools has yet arrived but dealers who have stocks of old fleeces seem anxious to close them out at low figures and find little inquiry.

It now seems probable that Ohio and Pennsylvania washed wools will be bought of the growers at about 30 cents, and New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and other western washed wools at 25 to 27, and although the dry goods trade continues dull and depressed without any present signs of improvement, yet we cannot but believe that good wools bought at the above figures will prove safe property.

The following are the quotations for Colorado and New Mexican wools:—

Choice fine, (selected)	22@25
Improved washed, (selected)	20 " 22
Improved unwashed, ...	17 " 20
Coarse washed, (carpet stock). . . .	16 " 17
Coarse unwashed, "	15 " 16
Black..	13 " 15

Meeting of the Equal Rights League in Denver

A state convention of the above party convened in Denver on Thursday last. A large number of delegates from the various county leagues throughout the state were in attendance. The morning session was devoted to effecting a permanent organization. Several short addresses were made and letters from prominent workers in the movement were read, expressing great sympathy with the movement. In the afternoon the convention assembled at 2 o'clock, when the committees on credentials reported on those members entitled to seats. The members from El Paso county were, Mrs. M. F. Shields, Mrs. H. E. Draper and Mrs. A. S. Lee, after which the committee on constitution reported, and after some discussion the report was adopted.

Article I. of the constitution was as follows:

SECTION 1. The name of this organization shall be "The Colorado Equal Rights League."

SEC. 2. Its objects shall be the promotion of the cause of equal rights, regardless of sex, the enfranchisement of woman, and to promote the organization of county leagues throughout the state.

The election of officers then took place with the following result:—

Presidents—Ex-Governor John Evans.

Vice presidents—Dr. Alice C. Avery and John W. Miller, of Arapahoe, David C. Wyatt, of Weld, George Aux, of Elbert, and . M. Rice, of Las Animas.

Corresponding secretary—Henry C. Dillon.

Recording secretary—Seldon R. Hopkins.

Treasurer—Mrs. L. W. Nichols.

Numerous addresses of a general nature were listened to, after which the convention adjourned until the evening session, which was devoted to addresses from President Evans, Mrs. M. F. Shields, and others, interspersed with music, both vocal and instrumental, after which refreshments were served and a social time enjoyed.

Inch by Inch.

We call attention to an advertisement in another column of "Inch by Inch; or, The Guide of Guides, into the Rocky Mountains and among the Silver Mines of San Juan," by Harry Hall. The book is elegantly printed and is full of interesting information. It is written in an easy, graceful style and cannot fail to be attractive. The following notice was given the book by the Toledo *Blade*:—

The advertisement of a new guide into and around the silver mines of the Rocky mountains, which appears in another column of our journal, to-day, will supply the missing link hitherto wanting, between the capitalist, tourist, workingman and the would-be investor of wealth or labor, and the but faintly known and less understood "unknown bourne" in which lie buried tangled veins of gold and silver, beyond all human conception; exhaustless, waiting only for the cloud of ignorance to lift and reveal a treasure house of nature's own, commensurate with the grandest, sublimest effort of her mightiest, magnificent and majestic mas-ter-piece!

The work is written from a Thomas Didimus point of view—seeing with ones own eyes, and seeing the naked truth, the author, as correspondent of so many leading journals that his name is now a "house-hold word" in every cabin on the mountains, having spent the last fourteen months in gathering practical experience, living upon the driest beans, crossing the dangerous trails in snow and storm often at the highest peril of his life from cold and hunger, with the object of making "Inch by Inch," a very present friend and useful companion.

The different routes and distances, descriptions and most celebrated locations are fully given, varied by stories "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," of danger in the snow and the lovial inner life of a Rocky mountain mining camp.

We wish "Harry Hall" success and God-speed in his encouragement of worthy efforts to lift the pall from the silver region—all that is wanted to make the San Juan country the centre point of life of mining enterprise, wealth, investment and capital of the whole wide world, and cause a mighty flood of glorious prosperity into the western land, this year and for all further time, beyond the wildest conception of the present.

Letter from Alamosa.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

ALAMOSA, June 19, 1878.

Thinking you would be glad to hear from this town I drop you a few lines:

It is situated on the Rio Grande, about half way from Garland to Del Norte. Nearly all the buildings of the former place and some business firms of the latter place are coming here with a rush. The streets are well laid out and some grading has already been done. The town site appears to be on low ground, as some parts of it give the appearance of being flooded from the Rio Grande, and yet, it would be impossible to find any higher ground for 20 miles in any direction. There is an immense growth of sage brush in the streets, and as far as the eye can reach south and west it can be seen. The town is so new that the rabbits dodge among the brush to keep from being trod upon by the passing pilgrims.

The scream of the engine of the D. & R. G. Railway will awaken a new interest and give greater activity, and the town will be full of life this summer. It will be the resort of a great many tourists as the Rio Grande at this point is filled with trout nearly all seasons of the year and feels the rest. The current is so slow that boating is perfectly safe and there are many shady nooks both above and below town where pleasure parties could spend days with pleasure and profit. If your people should have an excursion on the fourth of July to this place you will not regret to have come. There are two hotels already on the ground, Anderson's and Burns'. I found the anchorage of the latter place a genial man and can truthfully say he keeps a good house, with an abundance of good things to please the most fastidious.

The stage coach brought us safely to this place from Garland, 32 miles; but we must say farewell to that pioneer from this point eastward, forever. We do not regret the change. Yet the stage coach is a good place to form new acquaintances as well as to renew old ones. We had a jolly company of 9 passengers. Nearly all the professions were represented in that little company. A microcosm in a stage coach. Stopping only a day we regret the necessity of leaving the new, attractive and wide-awake Alamosa for regions beyond.

EL PEREGRINO.

From last Sunday's Daily.

The gross earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway for the week ending June 7 were $18,506.52. The gross earnings for the same week in 1877 were $12,500.77.

The gross earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande railway for the week ending June 14, were $18,714.72. The earnings for the same week in 1877 were $12,241.10.

Mr. Ellison, the station agent, wishes us to state that he is still selling tickets via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, notwithstanding the report to the contrary.

A new time table goes into effect on the D. & R. G. R'y this morning, as follows: Leadville express, north—8:15 a. m.; south—5:59 p. m.; San Juan express, north—4:10 p. m.; south—11:35 a. m.

DIED—In this city, on the 21st inst., Mary Crosby Fisher, aged 21 months and five days, youngest daughter of E. D. and Julia A. Fisher. Funeral at the residence of the family on Wasatch avenue, at 2 p. m.

Accident.

Yesterday morning, about 8:30 o'clock, Thos. Divine, an employe of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, while standing in the water at work on the bridge just this side of Edgerton, received a serious injury from the falling of a heavy iron wedge, from the pile driver, which struck him directly between the eyes, cutting through to the bone, inflicting a terrible wound nearly two inches in length. A few moments in the hands of a skillful surgeon repaired damages in a great measure.

A party of gentlemen, composed of Mr. F. W. Perkins, Rev. F. P. Peabody and Mr. Edward . Webster, left the Cliff house, for the summit of Pike's Peak, last Friday morning, at a quarter to eight, taking the new trail, which is already famous for the magnificent scenery through which it passes. At twenty minutes to eleven they arrived at the Lake House in good condition, and after a short rest proceeded on their journey, gaining the summit at twenty minutes after three, having walked the last mile and a half through snow. After spending an hour on the Peak, they began the descent, reaching Manitou at half past nine, well pleased with the day's journey, and making as good time as we have heard of this season.

Struck by Lightning.

A few minutes before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a single flash of lightning, followed instantaneously by a sharp thunder-clap, attracted the attention of a large number of people to the corner of Kiowa and Tejon streets, where it was found that one of the poles belonging to the private telegraph line, had been struck by lightning, splintering it to a considerable degree and breaking the wire short off. It was supposed for some few minutes that this was the extent of the damage, but while the crowd which had gathered was dispersing, attention was called to the cries for help from Mr. J. N. Baldwin, who was standing at the east end of Hartwell's row gesticulating violently. The first supposition was that the row was on fire, but on reaching the place it was found that his son, Willie Baldwin, a lad some fifteen or sixteen years of age had been struck by lightning and lay upon the ground near the side door of cottage number twelve, apparently dead. Dr. . A. Hart, who was passing at the time, being attracted by the cries of Mr. Baldwin, made an examination, but at first could distinguish neither pulsation nor heart beat, but as it proved afterward, it was probably a case of suspended animation. After a free application of cold water signs of life were perceived.

Dr. Coombs, the family physician, soon arrived and was successful in his efforts at resuscitation. At about four o'clock, the lad had regained partial conciousness, suffering terribly from pains in the stomach and abdomen, but with fair prospects of recovery. His escape from death was a very narrow one; the bolt having struck the side of the house, jumped therefrom and passed through the rim of a straw hat which he was wearing, singeing the hair on the back of his head, passing down his body and making its exit through his shoe. A very peculiar mark was noticed on his breast, being a perfect representation of a fern leaf. This was probably caused by a stoppage of the circulation, as after it had been again established, it disappeared. There was no other mark nor any wound made by the bolt. At last accounts the lad was doing well, although still suffering as we have before stated. A slight paralysis of the vocal organs was perceptible.

From Over the Range--The Last of Garland.

GARLAND, June 20.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

I was here last summer at the beginning of this town and am here now at its ending. Then our pioneer railroad had just made its wondrous climb over the Veta Pass, and rested here to take breath, now it has reached out across a great level plain westward into the richest farming country of the state, out to the banks of the Rio Grande, as lovely a river as any land can boast of.

I do not know which is the most interesting and astounding, to have a house built around you or to have one taken down from around you, both are experiences to be remembered.

On Thursday of this week, the untiring Mr. Perry, of the Perry House, (a name and house agreeably familiar to travelers by this line, this being the fourteenth hotel Mr. Perry has built while pursuing this road, besides several tents he has pitched, where there was to be a very short checking up, intends giving his guests breakfast at Garland and supper at Alamosa. The supper is already ordered. Spring chicken and mountain trout are on the bill of fare.

All Garland expects to move to Alamosa this week. We go over to-day on the construction train, with the rails for the last mile and a half of road. In a month there will be nothing left of this once busy town, except sage brush, pinon, and a few Mexicans, who will slowly, if ever, awake to the realization of the fact that the town has moved on thirty-one miles. Even the drinking and gambling saloons, "bad luck to them," those pests, first to come and last to go, seem to be forcing their wings, like great birds of prey, as they are, ready for flight, and for a swoop down upon other too willing victims.

Few unshaven and unkempt the men here look, but tidyness is not to be expected on moving day. The women make good fight against circumstances, except the poor Mexican, who much nearer "kin" to the Indian squaws than the Spanish signoras, are to be seen in faded short cotton gown, with still more shabby "serape" thrown over head and shoulders, one corner drawn up over their head and mouths. I cannot understand this covering their head and mouths, unless they have found speech unavailing in their cull, hard lives, and have only now a dumb protest to offer, so they cover their mouths, that feature which more than any other expresses utter hopelessness.

Happily civilized women in new lands have never adopted garments which correspond to those well named coverings worn by men, "over alls," which are only expected to be clean once, and that for a very short time. Indeed I think men are rather ashamed of them when they are clean. They then imply that the wearer is new to frontier life, as much as a "spick and span" buckskin suit, while a good, greasy, war stained get up of this sort says plainly "Don't try to take advantage of me, I am an old hand. If you want any information you can come to me." But here is our train. More from the end of the track.

* * *

Mishaps in Pursuit of a "Round Up."

Alphabet searching for his father was never in the midst of greater perplexities than those that presented themselves at every stage of the effort of our ubiquitous friend in search of the round up. One report of yesterday rather tended to increase than diminish the anxiety felt for his safety, as it led the public to infer that he had been himself corralled; or what was more probable, as his name suggests, that he had been unfortunately stuck in an effort to ford the Fountain.

We met the Judge on the street to-day, alive and hearty, and though inclined to evade all inquiries, and refused point blank to answer any question unless he could have the privilege of counsel, we succeeded in pumping all the facts from a disinterested party who happened to be duly posted. The Judge, after receiving his commission to find the round up, ate a very early breakfast, put himself inside of a boiled shirt, blacked one of his boots and having stowed away a bottle of lunch under the seat of his buggy, and tied a yard of bombazine to the door handle of his office, he started out on his errand. Arriving at the beer garden, just as the first rays of the sun were struggling up the eastern slope of Mt. Washington, he halted his steed, called for a bottle of the best of Stock (bridge) ale and stretching himself upon one of the sofas under the cottonwoods, waited for daylight. At ten he was aroused by an unusual tramping in his vicinity, and awoke, only to find himself surrounded on all sides by the burro cavalcade on its way to the Cheyenne canon. "Be thou fiend from hell, or goblin damned," said the Judge, addressing a venerable jack whose countenance expressed unusual satisfaction at this unexpected recognition, "ears to you," at the same time elevating the bottle at an angle of 90 degrees, and draining the bitter waters of confusion to its very dregs. By a gradually dissolving view he managed to reach his buggy without further recognition, threw himself into it in a confused mass, and moved forward, crossing the Fountain on the new suspension bridge and steering due south soon found himself far from the "maddening crowd," and the central point of loneliness in the vast expanse of plain and sky that lost itself in melancholy distance to the east and south, while to the west the majestic barrier of Cheyenne rose above the clouds in solitary grandeur.

He soliloquizes:

"From these our interviews, in which I steal
From all I may be, or have been before,
To mingle with the universe, and feel
What I cannot express, yet cannot all conceal."

It was now high noon. The blazing sun bore down upon the defiant cactus by the wayside, till it withered and cracked like the faggots in the furnace of Abednego. No friendly ranch in sight and only one bottle of beer.

"Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,
Or by the lazy Scheld or wandering Po."

Descencing a steep hill he found himself in Big Hollow. Here he expected to find the round-up. He looked; he listened; but the echo of his own voice and the bark of a prairie dog was all the sound he heard. "These magnificent views—these verdant plains, stretching as far as the eye can reach," soliloquized the judge, "and nary cow! Can this be a sell? And is that John Potter's dog I see cocked up on that knoll yonder and shaking his short tail in derision? Yes; that's the ferocious brute that attacked me in the postoffice. Look," said the judge, "at the leg of that pantaloons. See! What a rent the envious Casca made? Sic'em, but . . get out of this." Wheeling his horse, he bore off to the east in search of Newton's ranch and a friendly bowl of bread and milk. At the end of a long lane his horse came to a full stop with his head thrust into the broken window of a deserted schoolhouse.

He soliloquizes:—

"Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way,
With blossomed furze unprofitably gay,
There in his noisy mansion, skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school."

Opening a gate to the left he soon discovered the ranch, where he was cordially welcomed to ham and eggs and milk for himself and horse. He inspected the beaver dam, a few rods distant; saw the tree, two feet through, that it took one beaver three days to gnaw off with four teeth, and made a careful estimate of the time it would take him to construct the same dam, even if provided with the same tools. We next hear of him inspecting the trout ponds at Mr. Geo. De La Vergne's and participating in a grand round up of 1878 chickens, all called together from remote parts of the domain by the signal so familiar to him in childhood. Having jotted down the incidents in the grand chicken round up he will undoubtedly be prepared soon to give our readers full particulars. In the meantime they may rest assured that this experimental trip in search of valuable information was in the highest degree successful.

L.

Wagon Wheel Gap Springs.

WAGON WHEEL GAP, June 23, 1878.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

Spending the most of yesterday at Del Norte, I did not find anything of interest for your paper, as the town at present is very dull and some of the people are apprehensive that its rival, Alamosa, will affect its interests seriously.

A pleasant ride up the Rio Grande of 30 miles brought us to this place. Every one either on business or pleasure should stop over here at least one day. Some of the reasons are as follows: First, the scenery is grand. The Gap proper, through which the Rio Grande flows, is very narrow with perpendicular rocks rising like palisades to the height of 800 to 1,000 feet.

About one mile from the main road are the celebrated hot springs that carry health to the invalid and joy to the pleasure seeker. All should take a bath for their wonderfully invigorating qualities. And then the fishing is good. I do not know of any better place on the river for it. Our host, Mr. Peck knows how to entice the fishes on to his hooks. The writer in his company enjoyed fishing for about three hours and as the result was eighteen pounds we felt very well paid.

I caught the largest, which weighed just three pounds. Mr. Editor, it is not often that one feels perfectly satisfied with either fishing or hunting in this country, but I was so well satisfied that I concluded to go on my way on the next coach.

A new hotel has been built since I was here last, and it is well furnished. Mrs. Duncan, formerly of Del Norte, has leased the property for ten months and is keeping a first class house.

Mr. Peck keeps the old stand yet; his tables are well supplied with the luxuries of the season, and trout never tasted better than there. Under the faithful management of Mr. Peck and his estimable wife the tourist will always feel at home.

EL PEREGRINO.

FROM LEADVILLE.

The Carbonate Spur—Location of Leading Mines, etc.

LEADVILLE, June 13, 1878.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The Park Range on the east of Leadville is somewhat angular in its deflections, but its general course is due north and south. Leadville is six miles west of the water shed. On either side, the range sends out a succession of rapidly declining spurs between which lie the gold-bearing gulches which even yet are not thoroughly worked out. Standing on the summit of the range at a point a trifle south of east from Leadville, with your face to the west, your eyes easily take in the whole of the "carbonate" district so far developed. You will be enraptured with the grandeur and beauty of the scenery,—the magnificent range of Saguache with its scores of lofty peaks only twenty miles away, and the lovely upper Arkansas valley with its side ridges and deep cut vales at your feet,—but as the view narrows down to details, you will see just below you a sharp saddle which connects with the range—a bare knob five hundred feet above timber line. The head of the spur whose terminal hills near Leadville contain the richest carbonate mines in the district. Big Evans' gulch heads on the north of the saddle, and Iowa gulch on the south. From the rounded summit of the knob to timber line the descent is precipitous. Thence forward more moderate, but still rapid. Just below timber line in a basin slope on the south, carbonate prospectors are sinking their shafts with good indications of success. From this point for some distance the spur bears a little north and west, while on the left you see a partially detached spur heading with the hill in which are located the Printer Boy and other gold-bearing mines; Oro City lying just at its foot. Between this sub-spur and the main spur lies California gulch proper, running from its head above Oro, to Leadville. Resuming your inspection of the main spur, you find that its northerly trend extends to a point, about half way to Leadville, where a mine of very good iron ore has been opened. This mine supplies the smelting works at Leadville with a very necessary article of flux. You discover that the spur has been broadening in its descent, its surface contour, north and south, having increased a mile or more in extent. From the iron mine the direction of the spur is again due west, but on the right a narrow ridge puts out and forms the northern boundary of Strayhorse Gulch, as well as a part of the southern boundary of Big Evans. Between this ridge and the spur, and a little below the iron mine, a very pretty miniature park forms the head of Strayhorse, the gulch winding around the northern limits of the two terminal hills that prolong the spur to Leadville. At the park and on its left you notice that the spur seems to have been broken across, which is really the case, for this is the location of a geological fault, which forms the eastern boundary of the upper carbonate hill in which are located the famous Camp Bird, Gallagher, and Iron Hat carbonate mines. These mines are the best developed in the camp and their continued richness is exceedingly good evidence of the immense value of the carbonate deposits. Another fault separates this hill by a shallow ravine from a lower one on the west which ends the spur at the eastern borders of Leadville. The streams of California and Stray Horse gulches swing around this hill, the former from the south and the latter from the north, and unite a little below town. Around the western face of this lower hill are located the Crescent, Carbonate, Shamrock, Excelsior and other valuable mines whose dumps are many of them plainly visible from town. Both these hills have long since been covered with claims.

The most successful prospecting this season has been along Strayhorse, where a number of promising strikes have been made. The prospectors in Big and Little Evans, further to the north, have not been very successful so far, but scores of them are still hopeful. The prospecting circle is rapidly spreading outward and upward.

The snows persistently hang to the mountain tops, with the evident purpose of celebrating "the Glorious Fourth."

Leadville seems to grow livelier each succeeding week—more people, more teams, more new enterprises. You can scarcely pass up Chestnut street, after supper, without elbowing your way through the crowds. Every evening the cornet band of the new theatre gives you stirring music and you feel as though you were quite in the world after all.

L. LOOMIS.

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[From Wednesday's Daily.]

A grand Fourth of July hop will take place at Gwilim's hall, Monument, on the evening of July 4th.

A very much of a baby railroad is being contemplated to operate between Denver and Argo. Distance two miles.

The United States circuit and district courts convene at Denver in the regular July term, on Tuesday next. Judges Dillon and Hallett will sit.

Proposals will be received by William Black at the signal office in this city, during the fore part of July for twenty-five cords of wood to be delivered on the summit of Pike's Peak. Further information can be had from Mr. Black at the signal office.

Company B's Assembly.

The closing assembly of Co. B., will be held at the armory on Friday evening next. The members of the company have made every exertion to make this the most enjoyable of the series, and it is hoped that all who have received invitations will be present. We are requested to state that carriages will be provided should the weather be inclement.

Fourth of July Excursion.

We are requested to announce that the excursion to Alamosa has not been postponed, but on the contrary the arrangements have all been completed to start on the morning of July 4th, returning on the 6th.

The fare for the round trip has been placed at the low sum of five dollars for each person. Ample accommodations for all have been provided for.

We are informed by our correspondents at Alamosa that the fishing in the Rio Grande, at that place, is all that could be desired, and as an entire day will be spent there, lovers of the piscatorial art should not fail to go along.

Base Ball in the North.

On Saturday the Denver "Browns" leave for Cheyenne, where they will play the "Reds" in the afternoon. Thence going to Salt Lake City, where they will play Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week with the Mormon and Gentile crack clubs. The Denver boys are hopeful; the club is a first-class one and should be victorious. What is the reason that Colorado Springs has no ball club? There must certainly be, in a city of this size, a sufficient number of lovers of the national pastime to organize a club. Boys, let us hear from you.

Jurors for U. S. Courts.

Marshal L. C. Dana has summoned the following grand and petit jurors from this place to appear before the United States circuit and district courts, July term, 1878, to be held in Denver:—

GRAND JURORS.

To appear July 2, at 2 p. m.

Joseph B. Riggs, George Summers, Anthony Bott, J. R. Kennedy, D. E. Walbridge, and Edward Nicholson.

PETIT JURORS.

To report July 5, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Lewis Eagar, John D. Rogers, Newell Lodgman, Alvin A. McGovney, W. D. Brown, A. F. Goodrich, E. S. Joslyn.

Larceny.

R. B. Madison, a colored man, was arrested in Manitou last evening by Marshal Dana, charged with stealing a coat and pocket-book from W. H. Lowther. It seems that about two months ago Madison was employed at the Crawford house, during which time the theft was committed, but in what manner we were not informed. Since that time nothing had been seen of him until recently when it was learned that he was working at the Beebee house, Manitou. So, armed with a warrant, the marshal proceeded to Manitou, found the man who was wearing the stolen coat, brought him to the city and lodged him at the stone hotel. His examination will probably take place this morning.

A Defense of Garland.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

Can I be permitted to say a few words in the columns of your paper in defense of Garland, the most maligned town in the state of Colorado?

Every one who has heard of Garland, has heard it spoken of as the "worst town in Colorado." Such were my impressions until I visited the place, and a sense of justice compels me to denounce such an infamous charge as false and malicious. A more quiet and orderly town I never was in in all my life. To get up a quarrel there was absolutely impossible, for when even an obstreperous individual undertook to do so he was at once promptly shot down by some law-abiding citizen and the trouble effectually squelched.

There were thirty-five saloons and gambling halls in that little hamlet but I was informed by "Appetite Sam," a prominent citizen of the place, that they were all brought there by the efforts of the Sunday school superintendents in order to powerfully illustrate to the youth of Garland the evils of such associations. They were simply "frightful examples;" that was all.

In regard to the healthfulness of the locality, it is fully indicated by the graveyard on a little hill in the outskirts of the town. Thirteen graves mark the spot, and George Clancy, who kindly led me to the place, informed me that but one person resting there died a natural death, and that was an infant. Such facts as these speak volumes for the climate of Garland, and no wonder they indulge in a little pardonable pride when referring to it.

Garland has gone now. It has gone down to Alamosa, bag and baggage. They were moving when I left, and the last sight I saw as the train pulled out was a law-abiding citizen, armed with a Spencer carbine, anxiously searching for a person who had "disturbed the peace" (at least his peace) the evening before. It was something about seventy dollars and a game of "draw," but I didn't get all the particulars; and I have been wondering ever since if that disturber of the peace was found that day by the caroline man. Let us trust that he was, and that peace and order were once more vindicated by an upright and pious community. *Vale*, Garland!

LAW AND ORDER.

Camping on the Banks of the Rio Grande.

Off we go on a construction train, loaded with ties and railroad fixings. We are pushed, instead of pulled, by our iron horse, which is rather an improvement, as we have neither smoke nor cinders. We move slowly out of poor Garland, so soon to be no more, on past Fort Garland, a garrisoned post built of adobe. In such a peaceful looking and soldiers seem more ornamental than useful, but I suppose it is upon the principle that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Near it has done its work, (or rather the coming of the railroad has made it no longer necessary and it is soon to be abandoned. Old Baldy lies to the right of us, its gray stony sides and snowy top covered with grand effects of light and shade. The sky is not too clear. Just beyond Old Baldy is a toothed snow ridge which the sunlight has crowned with gold.

23 miles of our road is as straight and level as a line can be drawn. We make one stop to unload some fencing for a cattle ranchman, who is just going to fence in 700 acres. Herds of sleek-looking cattle are feeding on the great natural farm we are riding through. So sleek and fat are they that they might have fed on oil cake. In the car with us, seemingly having us in charge, is a great burly Irishman, apparently a fighting machine. I respectfully admire his muscular strength, but would never wish to be on his wrong side; as there is no chance for a free fight just now his energies lie dormant. After fighting when one is not thirsty, according to his philosophy, the next best thing is sleep. On we go, ah! you in cloudy lands, way down at sea level! How I wish could lift you suddenly up 8000 feet nearer the blue sky, up to this plain with its inspiriting atmosphere, where every breath is a delight, where the eyes can never tire of gazing on the encircling snow-topped mountain range of four hundred miles. May fate never banish me from beautiful, health-giving Colorado. While we are dreamily gazing at the superb picture spread out before us, we come to the end of the track, and find the good governor, the friend who never fails, waiting for us with wagons to drive us into town, only a mile away. And so we come to the banks of the Rio Grande, drive through the town of Alamosa, find our tents pitched near the governor's ranch house, beds of sweet fresh hay on which to spread our buffalo robes and blankets. An ingenious folding camp table, contrived by one of the governor's sons, camp stools in abundance, a cooking stove in front of our tent, tea kettles and cooking utensils. Near us flows the river, full of soft, pure water, and stocked with trout and eel. Sail boats and row boats are at our disposal. We make the acquaintance of a son of old Virginia, who goes sailing with us and helps us in more ways than one, and always with the air of wishing our wants were more.

Delicious creamy milk is brought twice a day to our tent (not house) door. We scorn houses. Who would live in, still worse sleep in, a house, when a tent was to be had? How good our supper tastes, and what fun we have had cooking it. The rosiest of sunset glows covers the Sierra Blanco. It must have been on such a night as this that the devout minded old cavaliers first entered this park, and seeing the mountains flooded with this red light gave to the range the name of Sangre de Cristo, a name which, while to Puritan ears it may seem sacreligious, to these warm-blooded Spaniards, after their pain ful wanderings, with their vivid imagination and poetical nature, it was a heartfelt offering of what they found so wondrous fair, as a perpetual monument to our Lord. And as in journeyings through this sunny land such names as these do ever recur, they fill me with a reverence too deep for utterance in speech, not only for the name, but for those brave spirits who have sanctified the paths by which they trod. An expression of devout sentiment, even if the life is not always in keeping with it, is a redeeming after guilt, and as such has its share of blessing. I am glad the work of naming this land was not given to those who dedicate Mother Nature's wonder places to the evil one, who when they find a great boiling spring filled with healing waters, call it the "Devil's tea kettle" and when they find a basin sculptured out of solid rock, by no earthly hand, filled with glistening waters of such unsullied purity that it is a fit christening font for a new born babe, and of such freshness that the weary worn and sin-stained would fain wash their sins away, they call it "the Devil's punch bowl." One of our party says this park reminds him of the vale of Cashmere. I have never seen this vale, but if it is like the San Luis Park it is worthy of all that poet has ever said or sung in its praise.

When we turn in for the night, we find we have not brought too many blankets, although the roll seemed so unnecessarily large. Next time we will bring more. After most refreshing sleep an awakening comes such as uncaged birds sing of.

[From Thursday's Daily.]

The Garland *Independent* has pulled stakes and gone to Alamosa.

The Pueblo *Chieftain* has found a new way to spell ranch, i. e. wranch.

Make your arrangements for the fourth of July excursion to Alamosa. Ample accommodations have been provided for all who go. This will be the excursion of the season.

Five car-loads of Schuttler wagons for the Rocky mountain transportation company were received at the freight depot in this city yesterday. They will be used in hauling ore and freight on their line between here and Leadville.

Pueblo contractors don't like the way they are being used by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company. The contracts for the building and painting of the new depot at that place were completed in March last, but their bills have not yet been paid.

The case of Mattison, charged with stealing a coat and pocket book from W. H. Lowther, was called before Judge Smith yesterday morning, but the prosecuting witness failing to appear, the prisoner was discharged. Judgment was rendered against the plaintiff to recover the costs of the case.

Fatal Accident.

T. L. Ayler, fireman on engine No. 101, of the D. & R. G. railway, was killed yesterday afternoon at Washington Springs. At the time of the accident he was swinging out of the cab door looking at the drivers, and while so doing was struck on the head by the pumps and instantly killed. His body will be taken to Denver to-day.

Yesterday's Storm.

The train from the south, which reached here at 4:10 p. m. yesterday, was unable to proceed further on account of the damage which the road had sustained from the storm. The bridge near Castle Rock was severely damaged, some six bents being washed out. There also occurred three washouts between the Divide and Castle Rock, which prevented the transferring of passengers. The train will remain here until 7:30 this morning when it will proceed north and there is no doubt but that the trains will run on time by noon to-day.

The Fourth.

It has been in contemplation for several weeks among the officers and friends of Colorado College to have some exercises in the interest of the college on the coming Fourth of July; and accordingly, at the suggestion of President Tenney, there will be a gathering of as many of the citizens and friends as can find it convenient to attend, on the grounds near the new building at 9 o'clock sharp, for such brief exercises as may be thought advisable, to be more particularly announced hereafter.

In the evening of the same day the ladies of this city, under the general direction of the Ladies' College Aid Society, will furnish refreshments, such as, ice cream, strawberries, &c., at Unity Hall, where music and short speeches appropriate to the occasion may also be expected by several gentlemen from abroad. For the purpose of making arrangements for the occasion all ladies having the college interests at heart and are willing to lend a helping hand, are requested to meet at the east college room Friday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Let there be a hearty response to this request.

The avails of the entertainment will be applied towards helping forward the college building.

Military Notes.

At the meeting of the Colorado Rifles Tuesday night J. E. Pierce was elected secretary pro tem.

After reading the minutes, Clayton Lindsley, J. T. Sullivan, C. [illegible], and S. C. Robinson were elected members of the company.

A descriptive roll of the members was taken, and the executive committee made its report, which was adopted.

The non-commissioned officers of the company are as follows:

W. J. Snow, first sergeant; W. Messimer, second sergeant; Hayden Lindsley, third sergeant; Paul Curtis, fourth sergeant; Fred Rawson, first corporal; Frank Howbert, second corporal.

The undress uniform of the company is to be a cap, loose blouse, and pants, all blue.

W. J. Snow's resignation as treasurer was accepted.

The company had its first drill, which lasted about an hour.

Unity hall has been selected as the place of meeting for the present.

[illegible]

[illegible] the words of the nineteenth century, the great apostle, great crusader, that has worked upon and moved it. All honor to those who fight under its banner. Keen be the lance which wars against giant Tradition, which conquers space. Here comes the construction train, Mike Green with his well disciplined, orderly force of men. How perfectly master and men understand each other. The Mexican and the Irishman have met. The rich Irish brogue mingles with the smooth, musical Spanish. The Irishman handles shovel and crowbar and lays the rails. The Mexican spikes them down. Well may he with good heart spike down firm and fast these rails which are to speed to him all he needs from other lands, and to place within reach of the world the riches so long walled in which this country has to offer. Welcome, dusky brother, to civilization; give us of your gold and silver, your precious woods, your rich farming lands, your grapes and wine and luscious fruits; let us breathe your health-giving air.

An Irishman building a railroad is a creature to be admired, such good work can he do. Much more is he to be admired when thus employed than when armed with bottle and shillalah, it is a case of construction or destruction.

Beside the track are piles of ties with blue cabalistic marks upon them, explained to me this way. "Those with a cross upon them are only for temporary use, or for places where there is but little strain. Those with dots are for heavy work." A Mexican is walking up and down the line with drinking water, for this is hot, dusty, thirsty work. A hand car drawn by a white horse keeps coming up with rails from the construction train, laying them as it goes. A man carrying a keg of spikes moves down the track laying four spikes upon each tie. Mike Green calls out "another tie here, a good strong, heavy one; rails now—spike her down!" All honor to old Ireland and to her sons for the good work they have done in sending those arteries filled with life-blood through the land. Let him who rides by rail pin a shamrock in his bonnet. The crest for this road might be a shamrock, the Irishman's posy, upon a sun-rayed disk, the Mexican's birthright.

Engineer McMurtrie stands upon the track. This straight, level road is child's play to him. Just give him a twisting, curving waltz over the plains, a mountain, to other eyes unscalable, to climb, a grade of 211 feet to the mile, and you will soon see what metal he is made of. And Gov. Hunt is here also, resting on his oars after his long hard pull. Rest fast, good soldier, there is work ahead! Now Mike Green with mighty sledgehammer blows cuts in two a rail which is too long. What a ringing sound goes forth upon the air! It is the ring of joy bells to this land, ringing out the old and in the new. The music of the anthem sounded by these hammers to-day will echo through all time.

At my feet is a large ant-hill, whose inhabitants are hurrying and scurrying about as if they thought the end of the world was at hand. There is a change coming, busy workers; not an end but a beginning. The age of industry, the age of which you are an emblem, is at hand. Out goes sloth and superstition.

Up to the spot where the depot is to stand the track is laid, when quitting time comes. To-night the first passenger train comes in. All the town is out to welcome it with bonfire and howitzer. The houses are illuminated. The head-light is seen 25 miles away coming out of darkness, shining out like a star in the east. How slowly it seems to move. Will it never come? It cannot come soon enough for the impatient crowd who await it, who have hoped for it so long. At last it reaches the bridge—it crosses the Rio Grande. The brave little pioneer narrow gauge, which has weathered the hard times and fought its way through thick and thin, has earned its name. It is by right and might "The Denver and Rio Grande." It whistles clear and loud, a whistle which sounds from Sierra Blanca to Mount San Antonio. Hats come off, a shout goes up, but it is not a noisy crowd. What a noise it would take to make a noise in this wide plain! There is a tone which ringeth to the [illegible] and that which [illegible]. Early in the evening it was raining and it is still cloudy. Just as the train crosses the bridge the moon comes out. I turn from the track and following the course of the shining river go toward the camp, musing with thoughts of this dawning time and it warm to all as the rain the face of this awakening [illegible].

In the morning I go down to see the road completed to the point where it turns southward toward Mexico. While waiting for the coming of the construction train, stop to talk with "Song Choe," a gentle-mannered, pleasant-faced Chinese woman. She gives me a cup of tea and invites me to breakfast with her in a tone which says, "Do accept," so I sit down, eating rice and ham and eggs out of a bowl with chop sticks and drinking tea without milk or sugar, and Chinese sailor, and the breakfast is very good, I know that that which gives this simple fare its flavor is the kindly manner of the heathen woman—a manner worthy of imitation by Christians. She shows me her jewelry—some rings and some silver buttons, and a beautiful opium pipe, belonging to Sing Loo, whom I suppose to be her husband. Sing says to me, pointing to Song, "She like you welly much;" to which Song assents with kindly nod. I rise to go, and they invite me to supper. "You come supper, me cookee well—good supper—chicken."

Just beyond Song Choe lives Mrs. Karns, whom many Colorado Springs people will remember as former proprietress of the Manitou House and the Colorado Springs Hotel. She is now a resident of Alamosa, and those who have known her before and who propose visiting the new town will be glad to learn that she has opened a house there. She, too, invites me to breakfast, giving me a nice cup of coffee and a delicious breaded chop. Are you alarmed by my appetite? Why, I slept in a tent last night. This is Colorado, where people have both appetites and digestion, and plenty of good food to satisfy both. Mrs. Karns is what may well be called a successful woman, notwithstanding that she has had many a hard pull, giving her a tired look about the eyes. She has raised two sons who do her honor. From Mrs. Karns I go into Schiffer's, a large clothing and dry goods establishment, and watch some Mexicans trading. They have brought in their wool and are exchanging it in part for household supplies. Two young Mexicans ride up, drop from their horses and come in. One buys a light sombrero, but they go, vault into their saddles, become part of their horses, and ride away not with a borrowed but a born and inherited grace. Then I go into a book store and find a copy of Charles Kingsley's verses. A gentleman at Mr. Schiffer's lends me a field glass. With this and Charles Kingsley's verses, I go out onto the track to wait the coming of Mike Green and his men. They come and on goes the good work until Mike lifts his hand calling out dinner. During the noon rest, the clouds toward Del Norte fire off a salute, big guns, too, and not loaded with blank cartridges. The ground is soon covered with hard white balls. While this cannonading is going on I take refuge in a butcher's shop and learn that the price of beef and mutton here ranges from three to ten cents, and listen to stories of mining days in California told me by one out of his own experience. One story is very characteristic. A German miner suspecting that his sluices were being robbed, determines to watch. He steals down by moonlight, discovers that his suspicions are correct, finds and kills the thief, who proves to be a Chinaman. He wakes a friend and takes him with him to the house of the justice of the peace, whom they succeed in waking. "What's wrong?" says the disturbed justice. "I must see you at your office." "What is it? What is it?" "Why I have killed a Chinaman." "All right; go and kill another."

A stage comes in from the east and whirls up to the hotel door in good style. It is its last trip from this direction. It is vanquished by its swift, strong pursuer. Back come the men and bend to their work again. A few more rails laid, a few more spikes driven, and it is done. "There, the track is laid," says the man who has the honor to put the last rail in place. I drive in the last spike with my face turned southward, as the road will now run, wishing a blessing and good luck to all who have helped to pull the good work through, whether with hand or head or heart, and to those who have given gold may it return to them doubled o'er and o'er again from the rich hills and valleys which we face to-day

Good Sunday work is this—the completion of the road thus far. No better sermon has been preached this day. It is prayer, praise and thanksgiving. From this day forth there will be regular service. My face is burned to a blister—

But what care I how black I be,
I've seen the road face Santa Fe.

***

[From Friday's Daily.]

Criminal Matters

Yesterday morning, a man named J. D. Clark was arrested at the instigation of one Wm. Rea, for an assault with intent to kill. It seems that some time ago, Clark rented a pasture from Rea, and without obtaining the consent of Clark, Rea turned his horse into the pasture to feed. Not liking this, Clark attempted to dissuade him from doing so, but Rea, who is a very large man, threatened to whip him. Mr. Clark, we understand, is very much of an invalid and not wishing to encounter Rea, to protect himself drew a revolver upon him, whereupon a warrant was sworn out as above stated and was placed in the hands of Officer Clark, who served the document. Clark, however, was released on his own recognizance until 10 o'clock this morning when his examination will take place before Judge Price.

During the fore part of April last some fourteen head of horses were stolen from different parties living in this county. The matter was placed in the hands of Officer Clark, who for some time past has been working it up and with good success. About the 1st of this month seven of the horses were found near Living Springs, some one hundred miles northeast of Colorado Springs. They were brought to the city and identified by their respective owners. Officer Clark deserves much praise for the manner in which he prosecuted the search, and we should not be surprised if ere long some of the thieving rascals should fall into his hands.

Mr. L. F. Doxsee, late a compositor on the GAZETTE, and well and favorably known in this city, died at Elkon, Iowa, last Sunday morning. Mr. Doxsee had not been well for several years, but for the last eight or ten months had grown much worse, not having been able to speak above a whisper in all that time. About a month ago he went back east with his devoted wife, hoping that a change might be beneficial. Though not unexpected, his death was a sad shock to the friends who so lately bade him good-bye, and they feel sympathy with the loving genuine wife who so jealously watched the flickering flame which has at last consumed the body worn out by life's fitful fever.

Pike's Peak Party.

On Monday morning a party consisting of Jas. S. Wilson, Wabash, Indiana, J. A. Stratton, and Dr. H. R. Brown, Leominster, Mass., Capt. L. M. Haverstick, Rock Island, Ill., E. M. Harbert, Colorado Springs, Geo. W. Logan, Homer, Nebraska, Jas. A. Wilson, Monongahela, Pa., A. W. Sleeper, Mt. Holly, N. J., W. F. Birch, jr., St. Louis, started for the Peak on the Burro train, with Martin Brent as guide.

The party camped for the night some distance above the Lake house and ascended the Peak early next morning.

They were so well pleased with the trip and with the courteous services of Mr. Brent that on their return Tuesday evening they complimented their efficient guide with a unanimous vote of thanks.

The City Parks.

The question is often asked if our parks are public pastures and we do not wonder at such queries being made. At most any time during the day horses may be seen grazing within these enclosures, and strangers visiting our beautiful city frequently remark this with surprise. There is at present an ordinance, entitled "An ordinance to restrain animals from running at large," which sets forth "that whenever any horses, cattle, etc., be found running at large it shall be the duty of the city marshal to take up and confine such animals, etc.," it is further stated that the owner of such animals shall pay all costs and expenses incurred by such taking up. Now, if it is the intention of the authorities to allow our parks to be used as pastures, we would suggest that an arrangement be made with the owners of livery stables in the city, or with other persons, to use them for that purpose and pay the city a certain sum for such use, but on the other hand, should this course be deemed unadvisable, we would further suggest that the ordinance to which we have referred be carried out to the letter. A quarter of a column of words to the wise, we hope will be sufficient.

Jerusalum and the Holy Land.

Unity Hall was well filled by an attentive audience last evening, and Mr. Salter's third lecture well merited the close attention given it.

Starting from Beyruit Mr. Salter led his audience southward, stopping first at Lebanon. Among the characteristics of this region he pointed out the sheep with monstrous tails, some of which weigh 20 pounds, some even reaching 80 pounds, and which are referred to by Herodotus as sheep whose tails were carried about in carts. Lebanon suggests cedars, and here we see them standing 6,000 feet above the sea, about the height of Colorado Springs. —four hundred of these cedars still survive, the branches of the older trees resting on those of the younger. Unlike most cone-bearing trees the branches of these are horizontal.

After enjoying a camping experience we pass on to Baalbec, a forest of broken and fallen columns. One temple is still standing. In one of the ruins are seen three stones, each 65 feet in length, 13 feet square, which were lifted to a height of 20 feet.

Three days from Baalbec we reach Damascus. Here, in the oldest occupied city in the world, we see many loungers, money-changers, dogs sleeping listlessly, turbaned lords of creation, wierd veiled figures, and many sights strange to occidental eyes. Damascus has a population of 200,000. Entering one of the houses we are waited on by an attendant who furnishes water, and we wash our hands. Refreshments are served on a small table around which we seat ourselves on mats. Two days from Damascus brings us to Hermon, thence on to Lake Genneseret, and thence 15 miles to Nazareth. After a halt, during which we make the acquaintance of a party of Arabs, we cross the valley of Esdraelon to Mount Ephraim; through the vale of Shechem, which is called the garden of Palestine, and thence to Jerusalem.

We enter the city by the Damascus gate, and pass through streets 15 to 20 feet wide. We then go down a shaft among the ruins of the Jerusalem that was. Up again we notice the valleys of Jehoshaphat and Hinnom, which encircle the city, visit the temple hill, the Armenian convent, etc., and passing out the eastern gate go to an enclosure a little way out of the city—the garden of Getasemane.

After the lecture almost the entire audience remained, and were shown by Mr. Salter numerous souvenirs which he brought from the Holy Land; also the model of the tabernacle which was shown on last Monday evening.

The third course in the bill of fare, strawberries and ice cream furnished by the ladies, received its due share of attention.

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WASHINGTON.

The Investigation.

The Potter committee to-day questioned ex-marshal Pitkin and the method of employing deputy marshals in Louisiana. Pitkin said he always believed in the legality of the Packard legislature and was of the opinion that the Packard government could have sustained itself within three weeks after recognition by the administration without aid of Federal troops. Witness narrated a statement by George L. Swasy, of the conference of the members of the Packard legislature and members of the McVeagh commission, immediately preceding the withdrawal of troops and the recognition of the Nichols government.

Pitkin gave a detailed story of this caucus, which he had received from a member of the Packard legislature at that conference. After a good deal of discussion McVeagh said, "I you want to agree you can do it, but on next Tuesday the troops will be withdrawn and as the courts are in the hands of the democrats you will all be hung up to the lamp post. The next morning the Packard legislature was virtually disbanded.

Witness was prepared with papers, newspaper clippings and the like, Butler himself had a scrap-book in his hand which contained a number of clippings from newspapers relating to the McVeagh commission and its work while in New Orleans. One of these was a statement by Mr Duprez, manager of the New Orleans Democrat, to the effect that three members of the Packard legislature who had gone over to the Nichols body in order to make a quorum had been heavily bribed by a lottery company in the interests of the democratic party.

Witness said Swazy told him that Gen. Harlan also exhibited great petulance during the conference referred to and said the commission had been down there as long as they wanted to stay and this thing must be fixed up after the recess

The examination was continued at length upon the acts of the McVeagh commission, and Gen Butler requested Packard be subpoenaed to appear before leaving the country Hiscock and Cox said the minority of the committee are disposed to accept the testimony of Pitkin as regards affairs in Louisiana, and suggested that an additional witness would only accumulate evidence and delay the progress of the investigation. During the discussion Butler remarked that he wanted the great fraud probed to the bottom, and McMahon said the question of going into the investigation of the McVeagh commission had been decided in secret session and he voted for it upon the ground that General Butler had informed the commission that an agreement had been entered into whereby the fraudulent count of votes of Louisiana had been made effectual, and that he could prove it. It was finally decided to settle matters in secret session

Gen Butler—I desire to ask you if you had any conversations with either Haverly or Harlan before they returned to Washington after the recognition of the Nichols government?

A—Yes, Sir, I had.

Q—What was said about providing for those who had lent the administration their services?

A—They said that when they arrived in Washington they would see Mr Hayes and arrange to have all the leading republicans who had borne the brunt of the work in Louisiana taken care of

Q—Did that include Anderson?

A—Anderson's name was not mentioned

By Potter—Could Kellogg's government have maintained itself without the aid of federal troops?

A—Yes, there were no federal troops in New Orleans After a short executive session the committee took a recess.

Wm E Chandler was called and testified that he visited Florida soon after the late presidential election and there met Governor Noyes and had many conversations with him regarding the electoral vote of that state, don't recollect telling McLin that Noyes was a particular friend of Hayes and that anything he said Hayes would be responsible for, and that if the state went for Hayes the members of the returning board would be well taken care of, don't recollect any conversation resembling that at all; don't know of any such statement being made by Gen Lew Wallace or Gov. Noyes.

Q—When Noyes arrived in Florida, did he not tell the members of the returning board that the presidential election depended on Florida?

A—Not to my knowledge

Q—Was it not understood in Florida, when Gov Noyes came there that he was the special representative of Gov Hayes?

A—Not in that form, but it was understood by me that he came there as an intimate friend of Gov Hayes, but I never heard it so stated as coming from him

Q—Are you aware of any promises, general or specific, that were made to any members of the returning board before or after the count, that in case the state went for Hayes they should be taken care of?

Ans—I have no recollection of such a promise

Q—Did not you make such promises?

Ans—Not to my recollection

Q—Did you give any assurance to that effect?

Ans—Not that I remember.

Q—Then you had conversation with members of the board in regard to their getting positions in case Hayes was inaugurated?

Ans—I am unable to remember that I gave any assurances to any member of the returning board.

Q—Are you able to say whether you did or not, positively?

Ans—I do not recollect that I did and I believe I did not, that is as well as I can answer the question

Witness testified that he went to Florida at the instance of members of the republican national committee; did not call upon Gov. Hayes or meet him at any time during my trip to Florida and back, saw him in the Ohio campaign in 1876 and did not see him again until after his inauguration.

Witness produced a telegram sent by himself to Gov. Hayes' private secretary and said that this is the telegram referred to in the testimony taken before the Knott-Field committee. It is in cypher but the translation of it is "Senator Stanley Matthews and others of high character; things begin to look favorable." Of course I sent that telegram to Mr. Lee because he occupied the position of secretary to Gov. Hayes. I sent it to Capt. Lee as secretary of Gov. Hayes and left him to do what he chose with my telegram. Of course I should not have sent it to Capt. Lee if he had not been Gov. Hayes' secretary. I most certainly expected that Capt. Lee would communicate the telegram to Gov Hayes and be guided by what Gov. Hayes told him. I will stand by any reasonable inference that can be drawn from it. Senator Matthews however did not come to Florida. Gov. Noyes arrived about a week after sending the telegram. I do not recollect whether or not Noyes stated he came at the request of Hayes. It was understood by republican managers that Noyes was the intimate friend of Hayes. I had no reason to suppose he came in response to my telegram. I con't remember any such conversation as McLin details, and I am confident no such conversation took place as he states. I am confident I never said to anyone in Florida that I was authorized to make assurances of that kind to them; I might have stated to McLin, Gov. Noyes' relations to Gov Hayes, but that I stated them in connection with an assurance of any kind to McLin I do not believe.

Q—You simply put your recollection against his positive statement?

Ans—That's all. I will add that I don't think McLin would have made a statement that he did not believe. The republicans who visited Florida were there only to forward the interests and protect the rights of the republican party.

Witness gave the names of gentlemen who were then connected with the democratic organization and said he did not know that any of them were there as special representatives of Gov. Tilden.

Q—Was there any conversation or consultation between you and Gov. Noyes intimating that any influence whatever should be exercised over any of the canvassers except their considerations to effect their judgment in the canvass?

Ans—To the best of my recollection there was not.

Butler—After the election was there not a considerable number of persons who have more or less had relations to the election given office under the administration?

Ans—There were.

Q—Did Gov. Noyes get any of these men appointed, do you know?

Ans.—Have no doubt Gov. Noyes recommended men for appointment and possibly his recommendation may have induced the appointment of some of them I recommended some myself but I would not undertake to say whether my influence or his is greatest; but there were quite a number of gentlemen appointed, I have no doubt, on both sides by letter or orally

Q—Was there any dissatisfaction felt with Gov Noyes by Florida gentlemen because he did not go further in his recommendations of them for office than be did? Did they not complain to you that he had taken his office and gone away and deserted them?

Ans—I think I have said that to them; I think I have complained to them that I thought Gov Noyes should not have gone to France without warmly recommending his Florida friends, because I saw no reason why I should be the only person left in Washington to recommend them to President Hayes, and they felt with me on that point I have no doubt.

Witness stated that he did not know that Gov Noyes recommended McLin and Dr. Cowgill for office, but had no doubt he did.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Internal revenue receipts of the present fiscal year to date aggregate $100,600,742. As only two business days remain in the year, after all returns are received, the receipts for the year will fall at least $85,000,000 below the estimates.

Director Lindermann yesterday received the following letter from Congressman Glover in relation to accusations said to have been published by Edelman, an expert employee by the house committee on expenditures in the treasury department, by authority of Glover, and also purporting to be conclusions of the committee.

LA GRANGE, MO., June 24

Dr H R Lindermann, director of the mint

Sir Your letter of the 20th, with newspaper clippings, received and finds me unable to read more than introduction to long article. If that is the same which appeared in the Washington Republican the day I left for home, the article was not published by Mr Edelman with my knowledge or consent, as it contained points which were never developed before the committee Respectfully,

(Signed.) J. M GLOVER.

GENERAL NEWS.

Indians attack a Stage Coach.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 27.—A News special from San Antonio says that the mail coach from Concho to Fort Davis was attacked by Indians last night near Pecos river and one passenger wounded seriously, the stage escaping This is the first time the stage coach has been attacked in this vicinity, but it was not unexpected as the Indians entirely ignore the presence of the military, whom they neither fear nor respect, and with good cause For the past three months men have been repeatedly shot in this vicinity, but nothing has been done to chastise the Indians.

Military Order.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The war department has issued orders requiring a military headquarters to be established at military posts. This does not affect General Sheridan, who remains in his present quarters at Chicago, because there are no government buildings there to be used for the purpose. As Gen. McDowell, at the Presidio, and General Pope at Fort Leavenworth are already at military points, the new arrangement does not affect them. The headquarters of the department of Arizona will also remain at Prescott. General Hancock, commanding the military division of the Atlantic, removes to Governor's Island in New York harbor; General Howard to Fort Vancouver, Oregon; General Terry to Fort Snelling; General Ord to the San Antonio, Texas, arsenal; General Augur to Newport barracks, Ky. The division, department, and personal staff in each case accompanies the commanding officers. General Crook, of the department of the Platte, telegraphs that seven new buildings must be erected, which gives rise to a wild and probably absurd rumor that the headquarters may be removed to Camp Douglass, near Salt Lake City In every case the recent order of congress, that no allowance for officers' quarters shall be made, will be strictly enforced.

The Fitz John Porter Case.

WEST POINT, NEW YORK, June 27.—The board of officers in the Fitz John Porter case have decided that it devolved on the recorder to act as counsel for the government. Mr. Choate then began reading a volume of printed evidence taken in the general court, martial of '63.

Indians in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—A Portland dispatch says that it is the belief of old residents in eastern Oregon that all the Indians in that section are dissatisfied and that they will be ready on slight provocation to take up arms against the whites, even the Warm Spring Indians, who have heretofore been strong friends to the government and who have on several occasions rendered efficient service against murderous tribes of their own race, refuse to put their force against the Bannocks, and it is thought that a large party of them will join the hostiles It begins to look as if the Indians intended to do their worst this summer

Billiards.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Slosson was defeated by Sexton to-night in a game of billiards for the championship of the United States and for the Delaney medal. Score, Sexton 600, Slosson 5??.

Railroad Pool.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—The Vandalia railroad company to-day notified the Ohio & Mississippi and Indianapolis & St. Louis railroads that they had withdrawn from the passenger are from here to New York to 20, to Washington and Baltimore 16, and to Philadelphia 18, to meet the cut which has been made for some time past by the Wabash company. This is the commencement of a fierce war over rates.

Another Defaulter.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The Gazette's Canton, Ohio, special says George Foster, treasurer of Stark county, absconded last Saturday and is now reported a defaulter. It is supposed to be not less than $50,000. A reward is offered for his apprehension.

The Ackler-Ackland affair—New Gold Field—Destructive Fire.

ST. PAUL, MINN, June 25.—Persons in Gen. Rosser's home (Minneapolis), who claim to speak for him, in reply to Mr. Acklen's card, confirm the less sensational version of the affair in the Washington restaurant, which represents that Acklen retreated when discovered without waiting to be assaulted.

A Bismarck special announces the discovery of a rich gold field in Bear Paw mountains, Montana. Great excitement at Fort Benton.

A destructive fire at Faribault in this state this evening burned over the principal business part of the city, comprising nearly all the buildings on Main and 2d streets between 2d and 3d streets The loss will probably exceed $100,000; and the insurance will aggregate about $85,000.

FOREIGN.

Death of the Spanish Queen.

MADRID, June 27.—The announcement of the death of the Queen of Spain, has been received with profound sorrow and sympathy throughout Europe The feeling in Spain almost approaches consternation. Prayers were raised at the crisis of the disease that the vigorous constitution of the queen might triumph over the complication of her maladies, but her condition was made doubly perilous by the fact that she was expected to become a mother before the end of the year. The queen died about noon in the arms of the king and surrounded by the royal family. The remains will lie in state to-day and be conveyed to the royal mausoleum at the Escurial, Friday. The president of the medical faculty of the royal palace in a bulletin announcing to the president of the council of ministers the death of the queen attributes the painful event to nervous gastric fever accompanied by severe intestinal hemorrhage

International Literary Congress—Wishes of Bosnia.

LONDON, June 27.—A Paris dispatch says that the International Literary Congress accepted as a basis for its decision the principle advocated by Victor Hugo in a speech urging that a book once published becomes in part the property of society, and after the author's death his family cannot prevent its reissue, but the author's heirs should be entitled to from 5 to 10 per cent. of the profits, that in case there are no heirs the profits should revert to the state, to be applied to the encouragement of young writers. The congress resolved that the right of the author in his work is not a legal concession, but a form of property which legislation should guarantee to his heirs and representatives in perpetuity, and that after the expiration of the term of copyright fixed by the existing laws in different countries anybody may freely republish literary works on the condition of paying a per centage to the heirs.

A Berlin dispatch says that delegates from Bosnia have submitted to the congress a memorial setting forth the wishes of their countrymen. Among other things the memorial declares that Bosnians object to the prospect of Austrian occupation, and intimate that they would prefer the occupation of the country by Servian troops.

The Congress.

BERLIN, June 27.—Reports current in diplomatic circles confirm the statement that Austrian occupation of Bosnia is imminent. It is stated that the bill three days ago proposed for the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austrian troops was entirely disapproved by the Congress.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Silver was quoted yesterday in London at 52 ½ peace.

A clerk in the foreign office, London, has been arrested on the charge of communicating the memorandum of agreement between England and Russia to the Daily Globe.

A Berlin correspondent says the pourparles between Austrian and Turkish plenipotentiaries relative to Bosnia and Herzegovina cause anxiety The Turks, when this subject is discussed by the congress, abandon the reserve which they have hitherto maintained.

The Vienna Presse says Roumania having refused a large money indemnity for the retrocession of Bessarabia, and having also refused the proposal to divide Bessarabia into two parts, Russia now proposes through Bismarck that Prince Charles become the future prince of Bulgaria. This is opposed by Roumanian statesmen, but they express the fear that Prince Charles will accept the offer for dynasty reasons

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Pomeroy Iron Company have made an assignment; liabilities estimated at $75,000.

Geo. W. Stiles, in Philadelphia, yesterday morning, shot his wife and cut her throat, their child's and his own. All are in the hospital.

A fire yesterday morning, in Chicago, destroyed Kent, Baldwin & Co.'s wood machine manufactory, which has been used lately for making portable grist mills. Loss, $20,000. Insurance, nominal.

Mr. George Nicholson and Mrs. E. G. Holbrook, proprietors of the New Orleans Picayune, were married last evening at St. Paul's church. The lady is well known in literary circles under the name of "Pearl Rivers."

A fire yesterday afternoon destroyed the main building of the county infirmary, Columbus, Ohio. The building contained 260 inmates, all of whom escaped, but were barely absolutely deprived of shelter. Loss about $30,000; fully covered by insurance.

[illegible]

MANITOU [illegible]

[illegible], ROOMS AND BOARD, DENVER.

Cabinet and [illegible] at short notice.

Orders taken for all kinds of [illegible] [illegible] Henry's old stand, [illegible]

[illegible] COLORADO SPRINGS.

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY.

(By Telegraph.)

THE STOCK MARKET

New York, June 27

Gold—Steady, 100⅛.

Money—3 and 3 per cent.

Borrowing Rates—3 per cent.

Silver bars—117.

Currency—14⅞.

Bonds—Governments, strong and higher, railroads, quiet; state, steady; stock market, generally strong and higher.

Prime Mercantile paper—3 ½@4⅜ per cent.

Sterling—strong; sixty days, 485¾; sight, 487½.

Customs receipts—$300,300.

Assistant Treasurer's disbursements—$31,000.

Clearings—$10,000,000.

The following are the closing quotations.

COUPONS.

Coupons '81	106⅞	New 5's, coupons	104
Coupons '65, new	[illegible]	New 4½'s, reg.	100⅞@102⅝
Coupons '67	105⅞	New 4's coupons	101⅞@101⅝
Coupons '68	110⅞	10-40s, reg	108⅛
New 5s	106⅛	10-40s, coupons	108⅝
New 4½s, reg	104	Currency 6s	120⅞

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	85⅞	N. J. Central	33⅞
Quicksilver	14⅞	Rock Island	116⅝
Quicksilver, pref'd	30⅞	St. Paul	51⅞
Pacific Mail	12⅞	St Paul, pref	78⅞
Mariposa	1	T W & W	12⅞
Mariposa, pref	1	T. W. & W., pref	
Adams Express	108⅞	Fort Wayne	91
Fargo Express	93⅞	Fort Wayne, pref	
American Express	47⅞	Terre Haute	2
U. S. Express	47	Terre Haute, pref	0
N. Y. Central	108⅞	Chicago & Alton	74
Erie	15⅞	C. & A. pref	100
Erie, pref	30⅞	Ohio and Mississippi	10⅞
Harlem	138	Del. & Lackawana	58⅞
Harlem, pref		A. & P Tel	26
Michigan Central	65⅞	Missouri Pacific	1⅞
Panama	127	A. & P. pref	
Union Pacific	64⅞	Indiana Central	
Lake Shore	67⅞	C. B. & Q.	106⅞
I. C.	79⅞	H. & St. Joe	111
C & P	79	C. P Bonds	107⅞
Northwestern	47⅞	U. P. bonds	107
Northwestern, pref	70⅞	U. P Land Grant	107⅞
C. C. C & I.	37	U. P. sinking fund	101⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6s	107	Virginia, new	22
Tennessee 6s, new	34	Virginia, old	21
Tennessee 6s, old	39		

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis, June 27

Cattle—Shade firmer; prime to choice shipping steers 4.60@5.00, fair to good 3.80@4.40; butchers steers 3.25@4.00, cows and heifers 2@3¼, stockers 2½@3¾, grass Texas steers 2.00@3.25, cows 1.75@2, fat returns 1400.

Hogs—excited, higher, light shipping 3.85@4.00, packing 3.90@4.10, butchers to fancy 4.00@4.25; returns 3800

Sheep—Steady, choice to fancy 3½@3¾, good 3@4, common to fair 2½@2¾, returns 660, Fat lambs wanted 2.25@2.75.

ST. LOUIS PRODUCE MARKET.

St. Louis, June 27.

Hemp—Dull and unchanged.

Flour—Lower, fall xx, 3.75@4.00, xxx 4.35@4.45, family 4.50@4.05.

Wheat—Lower; 3 red 91@91½; 4 do 78.

Corn—Dull, 33½

Oats—Quiet, 24¼@24⅝.

Rye—Dull, 50.

Whisky—Steady at 1.06.

Pork—Stronger; 9.75 asked, dry salt meat firmer: cribs at Quincy sold 5⅝, shoulders at Quincy or St. Joseph 5 asked 4⅞ bid.

Bacon—Quiet, 6½@6⅞

Lard—Strong, 7 asked in east, St. Louis 6.85 bid

Butter—Pretty firm. Choice, 11@15, country packed 6@10.

Eggs—Lower, guaranteed fresh and candled 7½@9½, shippers count, 8½@9½ per dozen

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago, June 27

Hogs—Active, cheaper, returns 1700,

Cattle—Returns 1100, upper grades of 1300 to 1500 lbs. average 4.80 to 4.85; other grades about nominal.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, June 27

Flour—Weak.

Wheat—Fair demand and lower, No 2 spring 90 cash, No. 80 cash.

Corn—Fair demand and lower, at 36½.

Oats—Quiet; steady; No 2 24 bid cash and June.

Rye—Firm, No 2 52½.

Barley—Quiet, unchanged.

Pork—Fair demand, lower, 9.25 to 9.30, boxed bulk shoulders 4½ to 4⅞, S. C. 5⅞, S. R. 5⅞, returns hogs 1700, active, cheaper light shipping and packing 3.85 to 4.10; heavy packing 3.90 to 4.10; good to extra choice shipped 4.10 to 4.25.

Lard—Fair demand; lower; 6.87½ to 6.90.

Whiskey—1.06.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

MANITOU, COLORADO, 14th June 1878.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between Chas. Cross and Dan'l Stevens is this day dissolved by mutual consent Outstanding accounts, must be paid to Dan'l Stevens, who assumes all liabilities of the old firm.

Dated June 14th 1878.

I shall continue the livery business in Manitou at the old stand of Cross and Stevens where I shall be pleased to meet my old friends.

D. STEVENS,

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY

BAKERY AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY.

Post Office Block.

The largest stock of CANDIES to be found in the city kept constantly on hand. Groceries, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, and California Fresh and Canned Fruits.

Fancy Cakes

For Weddings and Festivals, made and ornamented on short notice and in a superior manner.

BREAD DELIVERED DAILY

To all parts of the city and Manitou.

I have recently opened a

LUNCH ROOM!

Where Tea, Coffee, Sandwiches, etc., will be supplied at any time. I have also the exclusive agency for this city and vicinity of the Celebrated Snow Flake Crackers.

Ice Cream made from pure Cream at 60 cents per Quart.

WM. BUSH,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

JUNCTION HOUSE,

[illegible], Pro.

Located on the Ute Pass road, at the junction of the South Park and Manitou Park Roads.

TEN MILES FROM MANITOU, COLORADO.

[illegible]

GEO. [illegible]

[illegible] Park, P. O.

Colorado.

Now! Your Time to Decorate.

No Inducements until the 4th of July.

I will present every person buying $1.00 worth of Plants with a Plant worth 25 cents.

I shall arrive in Leadville with a load of Plants in a few days.

WM. CLARK.

R. W. MASON,

CARRIAGE BUILDER

AND REPAIRER.

All kinds of Carriage and Wagon Work done on short notice and in a satisfactory manner Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a call at his shop on HUERFANO STREET, below Cascade Avenue

[illegible],

DEALER IN

Hides, Furs, Pelts,

AND TALLOW.

He has also a large stock of

Horses and Mules,

Which he can sell at prices which defy competition. Cash paid for everything in the line of Hides, Pelts, Furs, Wool &c

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE

Bought and sold on commission

Taxes paid. Collections made.

MONEY LOANED.

Insurance written in leading American and Foreign companies. Assets represented, $55,000,000 00.

[illegible],

Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agent, Notary Public, and Conveyancer.

[illegible]

Persons can be seen on our streets daily that have bought goods for which they have paid from 10 to 25 per cent. more for them than these same goods are being sold by D. W. ROBBINS, and in order that persons may know the prices that they can buy goods at my store, below I give some of the prices, and all other goods will be sold in like proportion:

Good all-wool Suits,		$7.50
" cottonade Suits,		3.50
" all-wool Pants,		2 50
" cottonade Pants,		75
" all wool coats, heavy weight,		3 50
" cottonade coats,		1.50
Best riveted Overalls,		1.50
Not riveted "	from 40 cents to	1.25
Good double Blankets,		2 25
" Hats, for Men,	from 50 cents to	2 50
Plymouth Buck Gloves,		1 25
Good full stock Boots,		2 50
Good Shoes for Ladies,		1 25
Best Kid Shoes for Ladies,		1.75
Boy's Boots,	75 cents to	1.50
Lonsdale muslin, per yard,		9
Good Prints,	5½ cents per yard	
Six spools of Clark's Thread,		25
Three boxes Paper Collars,		10
White Shirts, linen bosoms,		50
Three Hickory Shirts for		25
Half Hose, per doz		40
Three pairs heavy Brown Half Hose, mixed,		25
Three dozen Dress Buttons,		10
Three papers Needles,		10
Five papers Pins,		10
Ladies Kids,		75
Ladies Gauntlet Kids,		65
Silk Handkerchiefs,		50
Boys' Summer Coats,		50

I have a multitude of other things in stock, "so low as never was."

I will present every person buying $5.00 worth of goods with a 25 cent Chromo.

A $10.00 purchaser with a $2.50 Chromo.

A $25.00 purchaser with a $5.00 Chromo.

D. W. ROBBINS,

HUERFANO STREET.

SHIP ALL YOUR GOODS FOR

Leadville

IN CARE OF

[illegible] & [illegible]

Forwarding & Commission Merchants

[illegible] Grocery House in Town

R. MORRIS,

Practical Jeweler.

DEALER IN

Gold and Silver Watches

Jewelry, Clocks,

Gold and Silver Silverware, Eye Glasses, Spectacles, &c. Watches and Clocks carefully repaired. [illegible] Tejon Street, three doors north of [illegible]

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

"The Leading American Newspaper"

The New York Tribune has long been called the leading American newspaper, and it constantly confirms the title by the unexampled enterprise exhibited in all its departments—political, literary, mechanical and business. Its political influence is constantly widening, and in its literary matter it has no rival By the introduction of new and wonderful machinery, which prints and folds ready for the mails 18,000 perfect copies in an hour, it produces the Weekly and Semi-Weekly Tribune in the popular sixteen-page form, so convenient for reading and for preserving permanently), printed from type much larger and clearer than is usual with newspapers at the present day, an advantage that every reader of newspapers cannot fail to appreciate.

The Weekly Tribune is unrivalled as a newspaper and as a family journal. The Semi-Weekly is far ahead of all competitors, and where a daily paper is not accessible, is the best substitute to be had in the country, while the price is the very lowest, when quality is considered.

Unexampled Premium.

WEBSTER'S $12 UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY FREE.

The Tribune will give Webster's Unabridged quarto illustrated Dictionary, bound in leather, the latest and best edition, printed in best type (the regular $12 edition sold at that price in all the bookstores), to any one remitting—

$16 for eight one-year subscriptions to The Weekly or,

$30 for ten one-year subscriptions to the Semi-Weekly or,

$10 for a single five years' subscription, in advance, to The Weekly, or,

$15 for a single five-years' subscription, in advance, to The Semi Weekly.

This offer holds good until the 1st of September, 1878.

NO RIVALS TO COMPARE WITH IT.

The Weekly or Semi Weekly Tribune is now utterly unlike any other newspaper issued from the office of a daily in New York, or in the country—larger in different and better form, in better type, and filled with matter prepared expressly for its readers—not with the stale news dumped in from the daily It can only be compared with the three and four dollar weeklies, like Harper's or the great religious and literary journals, while its pages are larger than any of these Its price, however, remains fixed at such low rates, as to defy competition, and the extraordinary premiums surpass anything even in its own history

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE

Postage Free in the United States

DAILY TRIBUNE, 1 year	$10 00
SEMI WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 1 year	3 00
Five copies, 1 year	14 00
Eleven copies, 1 year	28 00

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One copy, 1 year. $2 00 Ten copies, 1 year $14 00

Five copies, 1 year $8 25 Twenty copies 1 year 25 00

Any number of copies above 20 at the same rate Additions to clubs may be made at any time Remit by P O order or in registered letter

For further information posters and specimen copies address simply—

THE TRIBUNE,

New York.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, H Brittenstine, of the county of El Paso and Territory (now State) of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated the 7th day of December, 1875, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county on the 8th day of December, 1875, in Book P, on page No 532, did convey to the undersigned as trustee the following described real estate, to wit: Lot number seventeen (17), in block one hundred and two (102), in the city of Colorado Springs, and lot No twelve in C H. White's subdivision of block two hundred and twenty five (225), in addition No 1 to the city of Colorado Springs, county and State aforesaid, to secure the payment of his promissory note of even date with said deed of trust, therein described, for the principal sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, payable one year after date with interest from date at the rate of two per cent. per month, interest payable every three months, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note and interest.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and for the purpose of paying the same and interest and costs of sale in accordance with the terms of said deed of trust, the undersigned, under and by virtue of authority in him vested by the same, will sell at public auction on

Wednesday, the 22nd Day of May, 1878,

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house, to wit, the County Clerk's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above described premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary, with all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said H. Brittenstine, his heirs and assigns, and will apply the proceeds as in said deed of trust provided.

J. S. WOLFE, Trustee

The above sale has been postponed until Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1878.

J. S. WOLFE, Trustee.

The above sale has been postponed until Saturday, the 6th day of July, 1878

J. S. WOLFE, Trustee

H. BARLOW, Successor in Trust

Washing and Ironing

NEATLY DONE

AT FIFTY CENTS A DOZEN PIECES,

Second House South of Southern Methodist Church, on Weber Street.

MRS. C. H. BURITT.

HARNESS, Etc

E. T. O'BRIEN

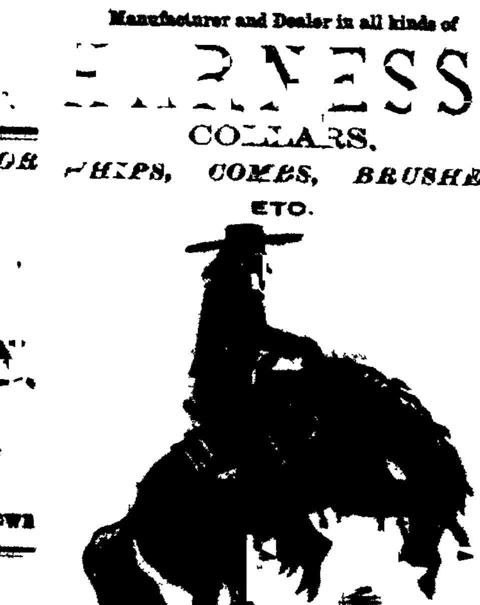
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

HARNESS,

COLLARS,

WHIPS, COMBS, BRUSHES,

ETC.



Also sole agent for these celebrated

[illegible] SADDLES,

manufactured by [illegible]

OF DENVER.

Call at the Sign of the Bronco,

HUERFANO STREET.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Clarence L. Gowell and Edwin G. Clark, late of the County of El Paso, and state of Colorado, by their certain deed of trust bearing date the 21st day of February, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the recorder's office of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, in book 23, on page 201 thereof, conveyed to the undersigned, as trustee, certain real estate lying and being situate in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso, and in the state of Colorado, and described as follows, to wit:—Commencing at the northwest corner of block number two hundred and thirty-three (233) in addition number one (1) to the town of Colorado Springs, and running south one hundred (100) feet, thence east three hundred fifty-three and seven-tenths (353 7-10) feet, thence north one hundred (100) feet, thence west three hundred fifty-three and seven-tenths (353 7-10) feet to place of beginning; which deed of trust was made to secure the payment of their three certain promissory notes therein described, and also the payment of the insurance on the building situate on above described tract or parcel of land,

And, whereas, the insurance therein described became due and payable on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1878, and is still due and remains unpaid; and whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust that upon breach of any of the covenants in said deed, then the whole of such indebtedness and interest thereon to the time of sale should become due;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned trustee, shall, in accordance with the terms and provisions of said deed of trust, sell the real estate therein described at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the county clerk's office, in said El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, on

Monday, the First day of July, A. D. 1878,

at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of said day, to satisfy the debt secured by said deed of trust, and the costs and expenses of executing the trust.

ANDREW L. LAWTON, Trustee.
Colorado Springs, Col., June 1st, A D. 1878

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, James P. True, of the county of Lake, and State of Colorado, by his deed of trust, dated the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of El Paso county, State of Colorado, in book 23, page 97, did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto Irving Howbert, as trustee, the land and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of his certain promissory note of even date therewith for the principal sum of eleven hundred dollars, with interest thereon from date at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month, payable quarterly; said note particularly described in said deed of trust, and by which deed of trust it is expressly provided that in case of default in any of said payments of principal or interest according to the tenor and effect thereof, then the whole of said note and interest to the time of sale shall and may at once become due and payable, and it shall and may be lawful for the said trustee, upon giving thirty days' notice thereof, to sell and dispose of said premises for the payment of said note and interest thereon to the time of sale.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and a part of the interest thereon, and application having been made by the legal holder thereof to declare the same due and payable;

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, and by virtue of the power and authority granted therein, I shall, on

Saturday, July 13, 1878,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the court house, to-wit: at the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, state of Colorado, sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to pay said note and interest due thereon, the premises described in said deed of trust, to wit:—The east half of the southwest quarter, the east half of the north-west quarter of the southwest quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of the south-west quarter of section thirty-one (31), in township thirteen (13) south, of range sixty six (66) west, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, in said El Paso county, and all the right, title and equity of redemption of the said James P. True, his heirs and assigns therein.

IRVING HOWBERT, Trustee.

Equalization Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is here by given that the Board of Commissioners of El Paso county, acting as a board of equalization will be in session at the County Clerk's office in Colorado Springs, on the 1st, 2nd and 3d days of July, A. D. 1878, for the purpose of correcting, revising and completing the assessment roll for the present year, at which time the board will hear and determine the complaint of all persons feeling aggrieved by any assessment.

IRVING HOWBERT,
June 19, 1878. County Clerk.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - $100,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, $50,000.

DIRECTORS:

C. B. GREENOUGH, *President.* G. H. STEWART, *Vice-President*
IRVING HOWBERT, *Cashier.* J. F. HUMPHREY, *Ass't Cashier.*
BENJ. F. CROWELL. C. E. GREENOUGH.

[illegible]

Carpenter and Builder.

Shop, rear of lot on Tejon Street, opposite the Postoffice.

CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR BUILDING.

I AM PREPARED TO

MOVE HOUSES

Large or small, on short [illegible] in the most careful man[ner].

JOB WORK at LOW RATES a SPECIALTY

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

W. S. JACKSON, Cashier. AMOS H. BARLOW, Ass't. Cashier.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

DIRECTORS:
W. S. JACKSON. C. H. WHITE.
J. S. WOLFE.

Deposits received subject to check without notice.
Interest allowed on time deposits by agreement.
Commercial paper discounted.
Gold, Silver and Exchange bought and sold.
Sight drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
Money loaned for customers on Real Estate, or other securities at favorable rates.
Collections made on all accessible points.
County and Town warrants bought and sold

HARDWARE.

G. S. BARNES,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

SHELF AND HEAVY

HARDWARE

Stoves, Tinware, Iron, Steel, and Nails.

Builders', Miners', and Blacksmiths' Supplies in general.

Guns, Pistols, and all kinds of Ammunition.

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

[illegible] Wagon,

AND

Agricultural Implements

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

TEJON STREET,
Colorado Springs, - - Colorado.

Buy the Cheyenne Cañon

ICE

of T. E. JOHNSON.

LAND! BOUNTY! PENSIONS
PATENTS

DO you want to Buy, Sell, or Exchange Lands or other Property in any part of the United States or Canada? Are you a Soldier or Sailor, in want of a Patent? Why not obtain more Bounty or Pension? Do you want to locate Government or State Lands without settlement? Why not? When I have the well-known Approved Soldier Additional Homesteads, under seal of the General Land Office, and that can be located without settlement, upon fifty Government $1.25 or $2.50 lands, subject to homestead. The Sioux Half Breed Scrip, for location upon unsurveyed lands.

Land Warrants and Scrip of all Kinds,

for Cash, or part on time. Good title given or no pay. Have you any lands with an imperfect title to sell, or choice vacant lands you know of which could be located to advantage; or claims not lawfully held, which we could contest? Let me hear from you in full, and I will do my best to inform you what is to your advantage.

I will mail you a circular explaining all, and a copy of the new Pension Law. Address, (plainly)

D. H. TALBOT
General Land, Scrip and Warrant Broker,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF COLORADO,
COUNTY OF EL PASO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Lizzie A. Morgart, deceased, will on the 29th day of July, 1878, the same being the first day of the July term, A. D. 1878, for probate business, of the county court of said county, then to be held at the county court room in Colorado Springs, present to said court his accounts as such administrator for final settlement.

ISAAC DAVIS, Administrator.
Dated June 6, 1878.

FOR SALE—By Pixley & Webster, one second-hand four-horse wagon in good repair and one second-hand mower.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One Rosewood Piano, Walnut Secretary and Bookcase, large size Parlor Empire Bedstead, and a small Stove. Can be seen at the first house north of W. W. Macomber's residence on Nevada avenue.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A good Ranch, near Colorado Springs. Apply at GAZETTE Office.

TO EXCHANGE.—A farm wagon for a cow to come in about the 1st of September. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE.—A few hundred pounds of tobacco, for sheep dip. F. L. MARTIN.

FOR SALE—Sheep in quantities to suit.
F. L. MARTIN, Crockery Store.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A piano, as good as new. Enquire at this office.

FOR SALE—A farm and stock ranch six miles south of Colorado Springs. 190 acres, 2½ miles of fence on the place. 30 acres under cultivation. Water from two ditches; good little house in sight of a good school house; nearly a ton to the acre of Gramma grass has been cut on a portion of the place without irrigation. Parties wishing to purchase a ranch of the above description will find this one of the best ranches on the Fountain, and for sale at a bargain if sold within 30 days. Apply to

A. L. LAWTON, Real Estate and Ins. Agt.

DO

[illegible] to send for our Catalogue. It contains [illegible] of almost every article in general use, and is valuable to ANY PERSON contemplating the purchase of any article for Personal, Family or Agricultural use. We have done a large trade [illegible] and have, with few exceptions, exceeded the expectations of [illegible] many claiming to have made [illegible] CATALOGUES [illegible] FREE, UPON APPLICATION. [illegible] [illegible] First National Bank, Chicago.

[illegible] Original Grange Supply House, 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

AND

[illegible]

W. S. BANKER, - - Proprietor.
BURT A. BANKER, - Clerk.

These houses, under one management, are the only first-class hotels in the city. The proprietor (late of the Villa Park Hotel, Denver,) will exert himself to give satisfaction to all guests.

The table will be equal to any in the State.

Rooms are all well furnished.

Special Rates for Families.

Commercial Sample Rooms on first floor.

J. S. PARKER. G. W. HOUSE

PARKER & HOUSE

AGENTS

For the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine.

Office, in Iron Front Block, south room.

Repairing done and parts furnished at moderate cost.

[illegible] SADDLES

[illegible]

AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE Saddlery and Harness business at

PETER BECKER'S,

Tejon street, one door north of Leonard's clothing house, Colorado Springs. Repairing promptly attended to

Colorado [illegible] Factory

HAY.

Sold by the ton or car-load and delivered in town free of charge.

[illegible] LENNOX & BRO.

AGENTS,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

NEW FIRST-CLASS

BOARDING HOUSE,

with fifteen good rooms on first floor.

Corner of Cascade and Vermijo Avenues,
COLORADO SPRINGS.

MR. & MRS. SAMPLE, Proprietors.

CLEMENT & RUSSEL,

Stone and Brick Masons,

WILL TAKE CONTRACTS

For large or small jobs. Estimates furnished and all work done in the best manner.

STONE CUTTING A SPECIALTY.

Calcimining done on short notice.

TRADE MARK.
'VIBRATOR'
Reg. March [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

"Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED

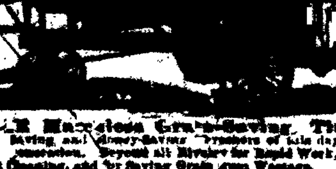
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

And Steam Thresher Engines,

Made only by

[illegible] & CO.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

[illegible] Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, [illegible], and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all [illegible] and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

[illegible] Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. [illegible] Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

[illegible]

[illegible] Workmanship, [illegible] Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

[illegible] Particulars call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On improved Real Estate, at low rates, on long time. C. Z. WELLESLEY, office opposite Post office.

[illegible]

THE

Photographer

Has completed his New Gallery, near the Postoffice,

MANITOU,

which is now open to the public. Facilities for the production of first-class work being now greatly increased, he invites all desiring photographs, and especially those unfortunates who say they "never could get a decent picture," to delay no longer, but come

"Before decay's effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers."

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS

Made, Copied, Enlarged or Reduced,

IN ANY STYLE,

AND IN THE BEST MANNER.

Look at the following reduction in prices:

VIEWS, $2 per doz.,
CARD PORTRAITS, $4 per doz.
CABINET, $7 per doz.

Hours for portraits during the winter from 9 to 2. *Morning is best* for children.

MANITOU NOTICE. Gallery always open for the sale of Thurlow's Unrivaled Views, but for portraits only on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of each week, except by special appointment.

Fire Insurance!

[illegible]

Insure your property and sleep soundly.

A. H. BARRETT

Represents some of the best Companies in the Country.

LEWIS WHIPPLE,

Contractor

and Builder,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

REYNOLDS, [illegible] Years' Experience. J. R. TOWNSEND, Graduate Phila. Dental Col.

Reynolds & Townsend,

DENTISTS,

The preservation of the natural teeth receives our special attention, and we have all the modern appliances for and use great care in straightening irregularities in children's teeth. All work fully guaranteed.

OFFICE—Up stairs, next door to True & Sutton's.

CHARLES STEARNS,

[illegible]

Huerfano Street,

Colorado Springs, - Colorado

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.

GOOD LODGING.

$10 PER WEEK.

AT MANITOU.

Apply to Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Manitou, Col.

DURKEE & LEE,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

We solicit a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to our customers.

[illegible] Tejon street, COLORADO SPRINGS.

PIXLEY & WEBSTER

AGENTS FOR THE

SCHUTTLER WAGONS,

The Schuttler Wagon takes the lead wherever used.

PLOWS,

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

BLACKSMITHING.

Will guarantee as good work and low prices as any other shop in the city.

Pike's Peak Ave., East of True & Sutton's.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

New Prices, Good Work, New Goods.

E. M. PECK

OF NEW YORK,

HAS OPENED A

[illegible]

TWO DOORS NORTH OF THE "GAZETTE" OFFICE,

And invites the public to [illegible]

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE, MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE INSURANCE.

CHAS. HALLOWELL,

Notary Public,

REAL ESTATE,

LOANS and

INSURANCE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, - - - - - - COLORADO.

Fire and Life Insurance!

Leading American and Foreign Companies Represented.

Assets, - - $60,000,000

No Agent in Colorado can give you a better Policy than I can.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

TAXES PAID. COLLECTIONS MADE. LOANS NEGOTIATED.

MONEY TO LOAN

At Low Rates of Interest.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Any business entrusted to me will receive prompt and personal attention.

A. L. LAWTON,

Huerfano Street, - COLORADO SPRINGS.

REFERENCE—First National and People's Banks, Colorado Springs, Colo., and N. D. Fratt, President First National Bank of Racine, Wis.

MILLARD & SON,

UNDERTAKERS,

Opposite City Hall, COLORADO SPRINGS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO EMBALMING AND SHIPPING. No extortionate prices with us. We are here to stay. All orders attended to day or night.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

THE SAN JUAN BRANCH IS NOW COMPLETED

AND CARS ARE RUNNING TO

GARLAND CITY,

On West side of Sangre de Cristo Range.

The Road in crossing the Range through Veta Pass and over Dump Mountain reaches an elevation of 9,340 feet, commanding a magnificent view of surrounding Peaks, and the

Picturesque Scenery which is unexcelled in the United States.

DIRECT AND ONLY ROUTE FROM

DENVER

To Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo,

CANON CITY, EL MORO, GARLAND CITY, Etc.

THE ONLY LINE MAKING DIRECT STAGE CONNECTIONS TO AND FROM

FAIRPLAY, LAKE CITY, DEL NORTE SANTA FE

AND ALL POINTS IN

ARIZONA

New Mexico and San Juan Mines

Connects at DENVER with KANSAS PACIFIC, DENVER PACIFIC and UNION PACIFIC RAILWAYS, for all points EAST, WEST, NORTH and SOUTH. At PUEBLO, with ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY for all points EAST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

Tickets, Maps, etc., to be had on application at Depot, J. M. ELLISON, Agent, Colorado Springs.

W. W. BORST, Superintendent. D. C. DODGE, Gen'l Freight and Pass. Ag't.

U. S. RESTAURANT,

WANLESS BLOCK,

NORTH OF POST OFFICE, COLORADO SPRINGS.

THOS. PASCOE, Proprietor.

RATES.

Table Board, per Week, $5.00
" " with Room, 6.00
Per Day " " 1.50
Single Meals, - - 25 cents.

The Table is First-Class in every respect.

Parties from Manitou and surrounding country will find it a good place to get a meal.

The Rooms are all nicely furnished and are for rent at reasonable rates.

J. M. SCHEERVILLE,

[illegible]

PAINTER,

Paper Hanger, Glazier, etc.

Shop on Pike's Peak ave., between Tejon st. and Nevada Ave.

ICE.

[illegible]

I am now selling the best ice ever sold in this market, at last year's prices.

T. E. JOHNSON.

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